Richmond Dispatch.

BY COWARDIN & HAMMERSLEY.

THE DAILY DISPATCH is served to subscribers at SIX AND A QUARTER CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier weekly. Price for mailing, $4 a year, or $2.50 for six months, in advance.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued every Tuesday and Friday at $2, in advance.

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued every Friday, and mailed to subscribers at $1 per annum.

DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XIX.--NO. 60. RICHMOND, VA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1861. PRICE ONE CENT.

WEDNESDAY MORN'G..MARCH 13, 1861.

THE INTENDED EVACUATION OF FORT SUMTER.

The Washington telegrams and letters generally agree that the Cabinet has determined on the evacuation of Fort Sumter as a discreet "military movement." Some go so far as to fix on Friday next as the day. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American, noticing the subject, says:

The question of peace or war seems to have been settled in Cabinet to-day in favor of the former, after a stormy session, in which Mr. Chase urged the integrity of the Republican party as paramount to every other consideration. Something with respect to the troops at Fort Sumter had to be done, and that without delay, as official information received yesterday left no doubt that Major Anderson could not hold his position over two weeks longer without additional supplies. Thus the issue was forced upon the new Administration—reinforcement or withdrawal of the garrison.—The Cabinet met at eleven o'clock and discussed the question until two P. M., when it was formally decided to withdraw the troops from Sumter on the ground that Mr. Buchanan had left the fort in a condition that rendered its reinforcement impossible without a greater sacrifice of life than the importance of the position would justify. The decision has been received by the radical Republicans with great disapprobation. Mr. Seward left the Cabinet meeting and proceeded directly to the Senate Chamber, where he was soon surrounded by his party friends anxious to hear the result. He seemed evidently easy, and conversed with more than his usual vivacity. He thinks—now that the first important step has been taken in the right direction—it will be quite possible to preserve the peace and avoid civil war.

The mode of evacuation is said to be confided to Major Anderson, who is to notify the military authorities of South Carolina that, on a certain day fixed, he shall withdraw from Sumter, leaving it in possession of a corporal's guard, merely for the protection of the property. It will then remain with the Carolinians as to whether they will leave it thus tacitly in the possession of the United States, or demand a surrender from the guard, take down the American flag and run up the Palmetto, or rather the seven stars and stripes.

A dispatch to the New York Tribune, sent on Sunday, before the Cabinet had arrived at a determination, says:

Much sensation was produced this morning, by a report, which obtained currency and credit in important circles, that Major Anderson would be withdrawn from Fort Sumter. It is well known that Maj. Anderson cannot now be reinforced, without imminent danger of a serious collision. Two steamers, of light draft, with supplies of men and provisions, have been in readiness for some time, to make the attempt whenever ordered, under the command of an officer who is willing to take the risk, and feels confident of success; but the military preparations in and outside of the harbor of Charleston render any such experiment hazardous, unless sustained by a heavy naval force, which could be used now, as the main ship channel is entirely clear of obstructions. The War Department has obtained a detailed statement of the stock of provisions in Fort Sumter, and it is abundant for a considerable time, except in bread, which is not sufficient for over thirty days. One of the first and most important questions, therefore, before the Administration, will be whether Major Anderson will be supplied or withdrawn.—That decision cannot long be postponed, for, though he now receives meats and vegetables from the markets of Charleston, this permission may be cut off at any moment by an order from Gov. Pickens or Gen. Beauregard, to whom Jefferson Davis has confided the direction of military operations there.

The Cabinet had a special session of over three hours last night, in which the policy concerning Fort Sumter was fully discussed. An informal conference was also held this morning, at which several members were present. No decision has yet been reached, but the general opinion prevails to-night that the troops will be withdrawn.

This condition of things was purposely contrived by Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Holt declares openly that the present Administration can in no way be made responsible for any course that may now be adopted. He says that the fort could have been reinforced thirty days ago without serious difficulty, and measures had been taken for that purpose, but Mr. Buchanan positively refused to have them executed. His whole policy was to bequeath a complication to his successor which compelled one of two alternatives, either withdrawal, or reinforcement with the certainty of civil war.

The Tribune, in commenting on this statement of its correspondent, says:

The people will be prepared, if this withdrawal of troops takes place, for a yell of exultation from every traitor in the land, for taunts and swelling self-congratulations from the men who have labored more earnestly than any others for the destruction of the Union, by crying out for concessions and compromises; but let all remember, that the strength has not yet departed from our flag, and that this movement may be only as the crouch which is to precede the decisive leap. No matter if the treason which has woven around us its toils compels a step which no one wishes to take; no matter if rebellion seems to have advanced its banners, or if treason turns more confidently toward us its brazen front, the policy of the Government remains unchanged, and its firm foot is just as immovable as ever on the Constitution and the laws.

In case the predicted event happens, the people will place on the proper heads the responsibility of the act. They will follow the late President to his retirement with a sharper indignation than they have before felt; they will, moreover, ask with an earnestness which calls for a reply, why the repeated assurances went forth from the beleagured fort that the commanding officer needed no aid, no supplies; they will demand from all who have borne a part in the transactions of the past two months with relation to this important place, a strict account of their stewardship.—They will, nevertheless, renew their confidence in the power they have set over them at the National Capital, and will by that confidence strengthen the hands of the Administration for vigorous action in the future and forward.

The Petersburg Express has had an interview with a gentleman from Fort Sumter, who confirms the reported shortness of provisions. The following is a list of the force about to evacuate the fort:

Robert Anderson, Major First Artillery, entered the service July 1, 1825, and born in Kentucky.

S. W. Crawford, Assistant Surgeon Medical Staff, entered the service March 10, and born in Pennsylvania.

A. Doubleday, Captain First Artillery, entered the service July 1, 1842, and born in New York.

T. Seymour, Captain First Artillery, entered service July 1, 1846, and born in Virginia.

Theo. Talbot, First Lieutenant First Artillery, entered service May 22, 1847, and born in District of Columbia.

Jeff. C. Davis, First Lieutenant First Artillery, entered service June 17, 1848, born in Indiana.

J. N. Hall, Second Lieutenant First Artillery, entered service July 1, 1859, born in New York.

J. G. Foster, Captain Engineers, entered service July 1, 1846, and born in New Hampshire.

G. W. Snyder, First Lieutenant Engineers, entered service July 1st, 1856, and born in N. York.

R. Kidder Meade, Second Lieutenant Engineers, entered service July 1, 1857, and born in Petersburg, Va.

Officers	9
Band	15
Artillerists	55
Total	79

Besides Paixhans, Columbiads, and thirty-two pounder, barbette guns, there are muskets without number, seven hundred barrels of gunpowder, and any quantity of shot and shell. These will pass quietly into the possession of the Southern Confederacy.

An idea may be obtained of the difficulty the Government would find in reinforcing the forts from the following paragraph:

Capt. Ward, of the Navy, called on to give his opinion as to the best method of reinforcements, laid before the Secretary a plan by which two large men-of-war could each engage a land battery, with a certainty, almost, of being destroyed, while a third vessel of lighter draft could run in under Major Anderson's guns. But this was not regarded as certain of success.

The Acquittal of W. H. Russell.—The acquittal, in Washington, of W. H. Russell, charged with complicity in the Indian Trust Fund Defalcation, was made under the statute which provides that no man shall be prosecuted for a crime touching which he has been examined before any committee of Congress. The decision was in accordance with the plea of the counsel, and the indictment was ordered to be quashed.

New York Bank Statement.—The weekly statement of the New York city banks show the following results: Loans, increase $811,-000; specie, decrease $687,000; circulation, increase $245,000; deposits, decrease $924,000.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.

[EXTRA SESSION.]

SENATE.

Tuesday, March 12, 1861.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock, Mr. Johnson in the chair. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Moore.

A communication from the House was read, announcing the passage of the Senate bill providing for the correction of erroneous assessments, with an amendment, which was concurred in; also, House bill imposing taxes for the support of Government.

On motion, the tax bill was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Bills Reported.—Authorizing the city of Portsmouth to issue coupon bonds; amending the 15th section of chapter 109 of the Code of Virginia, (2d edition;) amending the 55th section of chapter 171 of the Code of Virginia; incorporating the Bank of Parkersburg, in the county of Wood; authorizing the Petersburg Railroad Company to increase their capital stock.

Tax Bill.—The vote by which the bill imposing taxes was ordered to be printed, was reconsidered, and the bill was made the order of the day for to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Winchester and Potomac Railroad Extension.—On motion of Mr. Isbell, the bill authorizing the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company to extend their road from the town of Winchester, to connect with the Manassas Gap Railroad at or near the town of Strasburg, was taken from the table. Memorials in favor of the extension, signed by a number of persons interested therein, were presented by Mr. Carson and read.

The proceedings of the Common Council of Alexandria, against the proposed extension, were presented by Mr. H. W. Thomas, and read.

A motion was made to indefinitely postpone.

Mr. Isbell addressed the Senate in an able argument against the postponement, and in favor of the passage of the bill.

He was followed by Mr. H. W. Thomas in opposition. At the conclusion of Mr. Thomas' remarks,

Mr. Carson spoke briefly in support of the measure.

The vote was then taken on the indefinite postponement of the bill, with the following result:

Yeas.—Messrs. Carter, Coghill, Critcher, Day, J. Dickenson, Douglass, Greever, Hubbard, Johnson, Logan, Lynch, Marshall, Massie, Nash, Neeson, Newlon, Pate, Quesenberry, Rives, Smith, Stuart, Taliaferro, H. W. Thomas, Townes, Urquhart and Wickham—26.

Nays.—Messrs. Brannon, Bruce, Caldwell, Carson, Claiborne, A. D. Dickinson, Early, French, Gatewood, Isbell, Neal, Paxton and Thompson—13.

Bills Passed.—Senate bill to provide for the voluntary enslavement of Thomas Garland and Mary Anderson, persons of color, in the county of Hanover; Senate bill to amend the third and fourth sections of an act passed March 15, 1850, to provide for the inspection of guano and plaster of Paris, in the city of Richmond and town of Petersburg; Senate bill for the relief of the securities of Eugenius Tibbs, late Sheriff of the county of Ritchie; Senate bill directing the payment of certain interest to Emmet J. O'Brien; Senate bill for the relief of the securities of Thomas K. Davis, late Sheriff of Prince William county; Senate bill for the relief of Benjamin S. Reynolds, of Harrison county; Senate bill authorizing the voluntary enslavement of Fanny Mathews, without compensation to the State.

On motion of Mr. H. W. Thomas, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Tuesday, March 12th, 1861.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock, by Mr. Tomlin, of King William.

The passage of a number of bills by the Senate was communicated from that body.—The House agreed to Senate amendments to bill establishing branches of the Merchants' Banks at certain places.

Senate Bills Passed.—Senate bills were passed as follows: Enforcing the payment of balances due from Commissioners upon forfeited and delinquent lands; incorporating the Rockbridge White Sulphur Springs Company; amending the act incorporating the Mason City Mining and Manufacturing Company, in Mason county; providing for the voluntary enslavement of certain free negroes of Fauquier county; incorporating the Virginia Mineral Oil and Coal Company, in Mason county; incorporating the Jackson County Agricultural Society; providing for the voluntary enslavement of certain free negroes in Hanover county.

Turnpike Companies.—The bill amending that portion of the Code concerning Turnpike Companies was laid on the table.

Federal Relations.—Mr. Robertson said he designed to offer for the action of the House, a series of resolutions on the present state of affairs. He requested that they be read, which was done, as follows:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of Virginia, That without deeming it necessary to decide on the right of a State to secede from the Union, we yet recognize the fact that seven States at least have actually seceded, and have peacefully organized and established State Governments, and a Confederate Government of their own, to which the people thereof seem to pay all allegiance, and render obedience in like manner as the people of any other Government.

2. That without, in like manner, deeming it necessary to inquire into the right of the General Government to execute the laws of the United States within the territory, or against the people of such seceded States or Confederacy, by force, we yet wholly deprecate and denounce the policy of attempting to do so, which seems to be indicated by the President of the United States as that which he proposes to pursue, as being, in the actual circumstances which exist, utterly inexpedient and reprehensible, and tending to involve the whole country in an unnecessary and abhorrent war.

3. That interests of Virginia, of vast magnitude, vital to her safety, and of paramount importance to all others, and common, moreover, to other States of the Union, are so bound up in, and imperilled by, the inevitable results of that policy of coercion towards the seceding States, which seems to be foreshadowed in the President's inaugural address, as to authorize her to demand that he should forbear from attempting to carry any such purposes into execution. If such has been his design; and to declare that, if such attempt be made, Virginia should, in our opinion, and will, oppose to it, with all her means, and in such mode as her sovereign authorities shall deem most expedient, a determined resistance.

4. That by the ratification of the Conventions of nine States of the original thirteen, the Government of the United States became an established Government among the Powers of the earth; that as the accession of other States to the Union does not increase or change in the slightest degree its political powers, so neither does, nor can, the secession of others from it lessen or affect them; that it remains, in both cases, neither less nor more, a perfect Union and complete Government to all intents and purposes, with the rights conferred on it by the Constitution, full and unimpaired forever, so long as nine States, whose concurrence sufficed, originally, rightfully to establish it, shall choose to continue it.

5. That the Government of the United States is, therefore, competent to consider the seceded States or the Confederate States of America, without any necessity for deciding the validity of the claim they assert to independence *de jure*, as being independent *de facto*, and may treat and deal with them in all respects, so far as the question of power is concerned, as with any other States or people claiming independent political existence.

6. That the mode of dealing with such cases, whether by war or by specific modes of settlement should depend on the causes which give to them the consequences they entail, and all the circumstances that surround them; that, in none of these considerations, in the present instance, can be found just cause of war, and we earnestly recommend the present recognition by the Government of the United States of the fact of the independent political existence of the Southern States, or Confederation—but, at all events, its total abstaining from all efforts forcibly to execute the laws of the United States within their territorial limits, or against their citizens, or to hold, occupy or possess the property and places belonging to it therein, or to collect the duties and imports, as being in effect, or leading inevitably to, war.

7. That the main causes of the trouble between the North and the South are to be found in the offensive intermeddling of the former with our exclusive right to regulate our domestic institutions—in their invidious ascription of sinfulness to them, and in the insulting claim to exclude us from all territories of which we are part owners, except upon the condition of our parting with our slaves; and, in the formation and accession to power of a party "founded on geographical discriminations"—all which acts we hold to be equally against the spirit and provisions of the Constitution—a just equality of rights and social duty; that the first duty of the North, if it would win back the States that have gone out of the Union, or would keep in those which still remain, is to "do justice" to the South by removing those causes of complaint. But if, from prejudice, they choose to indulge, or in an incorrect appreciation of their obligations they shall decide that they cannot, or will not, remove these causes, then they should at once concur in some proper mode of providing for the peaceful separation from another of such States as may choose to remain united on the original terms of constitutional and social equality, to be secured by proper additional guarantees, and those which refuse to continue in the Union on these terms—for continued Union on any other terms is simply impossible.

7. That it is the true policy, and should be the aim of Virginia, unless driven by a force policy of the General Government into disruption or war, to maintain and restore her Union with all the States North and South of her that are willing to stand loyally on the Constitution, in its original spirit and meaning, with such amendments thereof as experience has shown to be necessary to carry out the original objects of its formation; and to force out of the Union all such States as are faithless to its obligations and its objects, and shall refuse to concur in making such amendments; and to facilitate that object should proceed now, by her Convention, to prepare such amendments as they may deem suitable and satisfactory, and take proper measures to obtain the earliest practicable action on them by the people of the different States, through a General Convention or otherwise, whose proceedings, if the same be held, to be reported back to the Convention of Virginia for ratification or rejection; and if said General Convention be not held, or if its conclusions be not ratified, then the Convention of Virginia to take such measures for severing her connection with the present Union, and for her future welfare, as to them shall seem best.

Mr. Gibson, of Jefferson, said he hoped the House would lay the resolutions on the table, as he was of opinion that they assumed the duties of the Convention now in session in this city.

Mr. Robertson said he was embarrassed by the motion offered. Designing, as he had done, to offer one of similar import, (after addressing the House,) he could make no reply to it.

The Speaker said that Mr. Robertson would be afforded an opportunity of addressing the House by moving to indefinitely postpone.—He then made such motion, and addressed the House; at the close of which, a motion to lay on the table prevailed.

Mr. Crane renewed the motion for indefinite postponement.

Mr. Haymond objected to the resolutions. He supposed they would lay on the table, if objected to.

Mr. Jones, of Gloucester, said the unfinished business of yesterday was before the House when the resolutions were offered. The mover only asked that they be read for the information of members. He was of opinion that further proceedings were out of order, as no motion had yet been submitted to pass by the unfinished business, and consequently the resolutions were not properly before the House.

The Speaker said that if it were insisted on, the unfinished business took precedence over everything else.

Mr. Haymond said he supposed the resolutions would lay on the table, objection having been made to them.

The Speaker so ruled, and the resolutions were laid on the table.

Direct Trade.—Mr. Newton moved to lay over the unfinished business of yesterday, (the James River and Kanawha Canal bill,) which next came up in order. He did so for the purpose of asking the House to take up the bill incorporating the Richmond and Liverpool Packet Company.

The motion to lay over on the table was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Newton, the bill of incorporation was then taken up, and being read a third time, was passed.

The James River and Kanawha Canal.—The Speaker said that the "bill incorporating the Virginia Canal Company, and transferring the rights and franchise of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company," came up as unfinished business.

The House proceeded to its consideration.—It was read section by section, and was amended and discussed. Pending which,

On motion, the House adjourned.

Senator Mason on Allegiance to the Federal Government.

During the debate in the Senate, Monday, on the Wigfall Expulsion resolution—

Mr. Mason said he was very certain, if a Senator was not entitled to a seat, it could be vacated whenever the facts, which warrant such a course, should be disclosed. If it be a punishable offence to allege a constitutional truth, then the resolution may be well founded. For one, he (Mr. Mason) recognized no allegiance to this Government.

He recognized and acknowledged no allegiance to this Government, *none whatever;* and here he took his position alongside the Senator from Texas; although Virginia is a constituent of this Government, and he one of her representatives, he owed allegiance to Virginia and no one else. Did the Senator from Connecticut resist the doctrine of constitutional law, and hold that the United States is still sovereign? If he did, God help him. [Laughter.]

So far as the Senator from Texas has committed an offence by saying he owed no allegiance to this Government, he stood by his side. He should be unfaithful to Virginia if he did not. The old feudal idea of allegiance was the relation between a subject and a sovereign; between the vassal and his lord. Allegiance here is that which is due from a citizen to a sovereign power. He knew of no sovereign except that of the State. He took it for granted that Connecticut is the Senator's sovereign, and that if he yields allegiance to this Government he is faithless.

The oath of allegiance in Virginia to be taken by all who are admitted to the political powers of the State, is faithfully and truly to support the Commonwealth. If the Senator from Texas is a foreigner he is not a citizen of the United States. But that is because of the fact, not because of the allegation, for the Constitution says that a foreigner shall not have a seat on this floor. The Senator from Texas said he believed he was a foreigner to this Government because Texas has separated herself from it, for the Senator did not then know the fact, nor did he know it now, unless he received the intelligence last night. The Senator believed that Texas has seceded, because he knew the popular sentiment of the State, and yet, because of this declaration, the Senator from Connecticut sought his expulsion.

The Senators and others, and the new President, declare that the ordinance declaring a separation is null, and that the State holds the same relation it did before the passage of the act; he (said Mr. Mason) denied it. Virginia denies it. Six of the States, as far as they knew, not only denied it, but have acted on it; and not only have confederated, but have formed a Government prepared to sustain itself if this Government shall attempt to attack it. If the Senator from Connecticut would say the act was a nullity, then he held language which he (Mr. Mason) thought, with great respect to him, is more disrespectful, tenfold, than the language for which the Senator says the Senator from Texas deserves to be expelled. Why? Because by their language five millions of people and seven sovereign States are in insurrection.

They declare the acts of secession nullities. Although these States seize what they call public property, yet, acknowledging all this, they take no means to recover it. In not acting upon the information, they are more reprehensible than the Senator from Texas.—How could he owe allegiance to this Government? Then he must obey the orders of this Government in preference to those of his own State. He was sworn to support the Constitution, not the Government.

Recent Improvement on the Postal Laws.

Several material changes and improvements in the postal service have been authorized by an act of the late Congress, establishing certain post routes. The second section of the act empowers the Postmaster General to procure and furnish letter sheets, with postage stamps impressed thereon, combining in one both a sheet and an envelope. This supplies a desideratum in certain business and legal proceedings where it is important to prove the date of mailing of a letter by the postmark. With the common envelope this is always difficult, and frequently impossible, on account of the letter being separate from the cover on which the postmark is impressed.

To newspaper publishers, and their customers in the interior, the most important section is that which makes it "lawful for persons known as regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals, to receive by mail such quantities of either as they may require, and to pay the postage thereon as they may be received, at the same rates as regular subscribers to such publications." This is intended to give the benefit of the reduced quarterly rates to newspaper dealers, who, on account of the irregularity in the number of papers and periodicals they order, find it impossible to pay postage quarterly, in advance. It is a very liberal provision both to them and their customers.

Two other sections enlarge the scope of mailable matter, to be paid for according to the weight of the *package*, by including maps, engravings, lithographs, or photographic prints on rollers or in paper covers, books, bound or unbound; phonographic paper and letter envelopes; all of which are to be rated at one cent an ounce for any place within the United States not over fifteen hundred miles, and two cents an ounce for any distance over fifteen hundred miles, prepaid by postage stamps. The packages must not exceed four pounds. Cards, blank or printed, in packages weighing at least eight ounces, and seeds or cuttings, in packages not exceeding eight ounces, are made mailable matter at the same rates, prepared in the same way.

By the fourteenth section of the act to which we are referring, we notice that some letters by the overland routes to the Pacific, which have heretofore been rated at *three* cents per half ounce, when the distance was under three thousand miles, are now to be rated ten cents. The law will hereafter be that the ten cent rate of postage is to be prepaid on all letters conveyed in the mail between any points in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, and any State or Territory on the Pacific.

California.—The overland express arrived at Fort Kearney on Saturday, with advices from San Francisco to the afternoon of the 23d ult. On the day previous a large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held at San Francisco. Business was generally suspended, and the celebration was in many respects equal to the Fourth of July. The St. Louis sailed from San Francisco for Panama on the 21st, with $944,000 in treasure. A fair amount of trade was going on at San Francisco, but at reduced prices.

Missouri Convention--Report of the Committee on Federal Relations.

After some unimportant proceedings in the Missouri Convention, Saturday, the Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations presented the report of that Committee. The report is long and carefully written, containing a full exposition of all the circumstances surrounding the position and affecting the interests of Missouri. It recounts the evils of which the South may rightfully complain, admonishes the North that the hostile fanatical feelings towards Southern institutions manifested by large numbers of that section are productive only of evil, and expresses the hope that a better knowledge of the subject will remove their prejudices. The report does not assume a threatening attitude towards either section of the country, and concludes with the following resolutions, which are a reproduction of the main features of the report:

Resolved, That at present there is no adequate cause to impel Missouri to dissolve her connection with the Federal Union, but, on the contrary, she will labor for such an adjustment of the existing troubles as will secure peace, the rights and equality of all the States.

Resolved, That the people of this State are devotedly attached to the institutions of our country, and earnestly desire that, by a fair and amicable adjustment, the present causes of disagreement may be removed, the Union perpetuated, and peace and harmony restored between the North and the South.

Resolved, That the people of this State deem the amendments to the Constitution of the United States proposed by Mr. Crittenden, with the extension of the same to the territory hereafter to be acquired, a basis of adjustment which will successfully remove the causes of difference forever from the arena of national politics.

Resolved, That the people of Missouri believe that the peace and quiet of the country will be promoted by a Convention to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and this Convention urges the Legislature of the State to take steps for calling such a Convention.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention the employment of military force by the Federal Government to coerce the seceding States, or the employment of military force by the seceding States to assail the Government of the United States, will inevitably plunge the country into civil war, and thereby extinguish all hope of an amicable settlement of the issue now pending.—We, therefore, earnestly entreat the Federal Government, as well as the seceding States, to stay the arm of military power, and on no pretence whatever to bring upon the nation the horrors of civil war.

Resolved, That when the Convention adjourns, it adjourn to meet at Jefferson City, on the third Monday of December.

Resolved, That a committee be elected, the majority of which shall have the power to convene the Convention at such time and place prior to the third Monday of December, as the public exigency may require.

The report was ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Monday.

Mr. Read, whilst heartily approving the temper and spirit of the report, dissented from the plan of adjustment laid down, and asked leave to present a minority report on Monday, which was granted. Adjourned.

The State Senate passed resolutions yesterday, that our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to oppose the passage of all acts granting supplies of men and money to coerce the seceding States into submission or subjugation, and that should such acts be passed by Congress, our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to retire from the Halls of Congress.

Interesting from Fort Pickens.

President Davis sent sealed dispatches to Pensacola last week. The Columbus (Ga.) Sun learns from a volunteer, just from there, that the women and children had been removed by the State troops, and that "hot work" was expected soon. A letter in the Pensacola Observer, from the Warrington Navy-Yard, dated the 3d inst., says:

Lieut. Slemmer has had about forty men engaged in raising a sand battery about a quarter of a mile to the eastward of Fort Pickens on Santa Rosa Island, for the past two or three days.

The Wyandotte was engaged all day yesterday in conveying water to the United States ships outside.

Lieut. McNab, of the Eufaula Rifles, being anxious to find out what Slemmer's men were doing on the Island, procured a boat and went over; he was placed under arrest by the authorities of Santa Rosa Island and sent to the Navy-Yard.

This morning the bay is as calm as a mirror—the sun shines in all his majesty—"the stars and stripes" are afloat from the flag-staff on Fort Pickens and from the Wyandotte, which is now engaged in towing out the water tank to the ships. The St. Louis sloop-of-war, the frigate Sabine, and the United States steamer Brooklyn, are to be seen lying at anchor beyond the bar.

Ten O'clock, A. M.—Quite a crowd have passed with wheelbarrows, spades, shovels, &c., to work on the sand batteries in course of construction at the old and new light-houses, and on the beach opposite the village of Warrington.

The Mobile Register publishes the following information given it by an officer from Fort Morgan:

Captain O'Hara is in command of Fort McRae. He has, by the most untiring efforts, placed it in a proper state of defence. The guns are all mounted, and his men well drilled as cannoniers. Capt. O'Hara and his men have worked night and day, and his efforts are worthy of the highest commendation.

Among other preparations and precautions, Capt. O'Hara warned the Wyandotte to keep farther from his fort in her trips to and from the Navy-Yard.

Col. Forney, of the army of Alabama, is now in command of the forces at Pensacola and neighborhood, and his policy is to take Fort Pickens at all hazards. He has erected several batteries, and mounted 10 and 8-inch Columbiads, so as to command both Fort Pickens and the entrance to the harbor. The Brooklyn, Sabine and St. Louis are outside; the Brooklyn arrived with twenty 11-inch Columbiads; the other ships have very heavy guns.

There is now on his way to Mount Vernon, for trial by court-martial, a deserter from Captain Thom's company of Regulars.

A Secession.—The county of Franklin, Tennessee, which gave a very strong resistance vote at the late election in that State, is so disgusted at the refusal to call a Convention, that a meeting of the people was held on the 2d inst., and the following resolutions, among others, adopted:

Resolved, That we earnestly petition the Legislatures of Alabama and Tennessee, through them and by ourselves, and all other authorities that can give us any aid in the matter, to change the line between the states so as to transfer the county of Franklin to the State of Alabama, unless, before this can be done, Tennessee secede from the Union, thereby giving to us a Government having our consent. And that copies of this and the next resolution be sent to the Governors of Alabama and Tennessee as early as can be.

Resolved, That, upon the conditions of the fifth resolution, we declare ourselves out of the Union, subject to be ratified by the States of Alabama and Tennessee, as provided in said resolution, which we again earnestly request may be early attended to.

The Inaugural at the Southern Capital.—A letter from Montgomery, alluding to the reception of Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural at the Southern Capital, says:

On the afternoon of the receipt of the Message copies of the document were immediately sent to the President of the Congress and to the President and Vice-President of the Confederacy. I believe the Government paid the telegraphic tolls in order to be advised in the matter as soon as possible. The Message was taken direct to the Congress, then in session, about seven o'clock in the evening. What transpired in the session is unknown.

The Loss of the Donna Isabel.—By the latest news from Brazil, we learn that the Emperor, as well as his subjects, was profoundly moved on being informed of the loss of the corvette Donna Isabel, and had ordered a solemn funeral service to be celebrated, at which he, the Empress, and all the Court assisted. Moreover, he gave each of the survivors a month and a half's pay out of his private purse. One of these he particularly noticed, a boatswain named Antonio Joaquim, who, at the last moment, rushed into the captain's cabin, and at the imminent risk of his life, got all his money and papers, which he carried to Rio and faithfully delivered to the captain's family. The Emperor gave this brave and honest fellow $300 and a gold watch with the names of himself, the Empress and the faithful sailor engraved on the case.

Interesting Decision.—In full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, last week, the Court decided that money appropriated by a City Council for an exhibition of fireworks on the 4th of July was not a purpose which came within the power or authority of a city or town, under the statutes of that Commonwealth granting cities and towns the power to appropriate money. The decision was given in the case of the city of Lynn, the City Council of which, in 1857, appropriated $500 for an exhibition of fireworks on the 4th of July, and in which some of the citizens believing it to be illegal, applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction. The case was commenced merely to test the legality of the action of the City Council.

Belligerent Rights at Sea.

In the British House of Commons, on the 18th instant, Mr. Horsfall asked the noble Lord, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether any step had been taken by her Majesty's Government with the view of carrying out the recommendations of the Shipping Committee of last year, on the subject of belligerent rights at sea.

Lord John Russell—No steps have been taken by her Majesty's Government with a view of carrying out the recommendations of the Shipping Committee of last year, on the subject of the belligerent rights at sea, and perhaps the House will allow me to state the reasons for which I have not taken any such steps. I found that when the matter was under discussion with the American Government the opinion of Lord Clarendon seems to have been unfavorable to the proposal that private property at sea should be respected during war. No final decision was come to, and no official communication was made, and the American Government expressed a wish that all communications upon the subject should be suspended. Some time afterwards Mr. Dallas read to me a dispatch of considerable length and much ability, which was addressed to Mr. Mason, at Paris. In that dispatch it was stated by the American Government that it was impossible that private property on board belligerent vessels should be respected at sea; but General Cass added that he considered that the right of blockade, as authorized by the law of nations, was a great abuse; that the only case in which a blockade ought to be permitted was when a land army was besieging a fortified place, and a fleet was employed to blockade it on the other side; but that any attempt to interrupt trade by a blockade, or to blockade places which were commercial ports, was an abuse which ought not to be permitted. That, of course, opened a still wider question. My answer to that dispatch was simply that, as the war had ceased, and the treaty of Paris had been concluded, it was not advisable to continue that discussion. The proposition itself seems to me to be one of the utmost magnitude. It is, in fact, a proposal that, there being two Powers, one of which has a very strong army and a strong navy, the other having an army inferior in numbers, but a superior navy, the Power which has the superior navy should forego all the advantage to be derived from that source, and allow the contest to be decided by military force alone. [Hear hear.] Its adoption would in the next place tend rather to prolong than shorten wars, because one way in which a great maritime power can act as a belligerent is to cripple the trade of its opponent. The greater its strength as a maritime Power, the greater its power to do this, and the better its chance of bringing the war to a favorable termination. If this proposition were accepted, the whole of the power would be gone which has hitherto rendered Great Britain so formidable at sea.—[Hear, hear.] In the next place, I perceive difficulties in detail which would be insurmountable. The mercantile navy of a belligerent would be free from capture, but no one could say when a number of vessels, apparently merchant ships, appeared off the coast that they might not be used for purposes of war, and that they did not contain—

The noble Lord was here called to order, and although the Speaker decided that he was in order, he did not further pursue the subject.

A Young Girl Arrested for Post-Office Robbery.—A fortnight ago a girl, about twelve years of age, the daughter of a resident of Rochester, N. Y., was arrested upon a warrant issued by the United States Commissioner, charged with obtaining valuable letters from the post-office there. She was examined on the 7th inst.—The Advertiser says:

It appears that the girl referred to, in company with another girl and two boys, was passing through the Arcade on St. Valentine's day. They applied in their own names for letters at the general delivery, and were told there was nothing for them. One of the party then suggested that they ask for letters from the boxes, and finally the girl referred to consented. She accordingly went to a box delivery, and called the number of box 1142, in which she had observed a letter, which the clerk handed to her without inquiry or hesitation. The box belonged to Messrs. Munson & Newman, druggists. The letter is supposed to have been of a business character, and contained, it is supposed, bills of goods or promissory notes.

She opened the letter in presence of the other girl, and saying it was not a valentine, put it in her pocket, and refused to let the other see it. Her companion became vexed, and determined to expose the fraud. She accordingly gave information in some quarter which led to the arrest of the girl above stated. United States District Attorney Spencer, of Ogdensburg, conducted the investigation.

The only admission made by the defendant, was to the effect that she carried the letter home, where it remained upon the shelf for several days, and one of her brothers put the letter and the papers it contained in the stove.

Napoleon Personals.—Louis Napoleon is the pivotal center of half the floating gossip of the foreign press. By late mails we have all sorts of items about him. It is stated that, before putting the finishing stroke to his great work, "The History of Julius Cæsar," which has been so long announced, he desires to have some local information from Asia Minor, and has selected a young architect of Valenciennes, M. Edmond Guillaume, a laureate of the school of fine arts, and a first Roman prizeman, to go out for him to that country to make inquiries. We are next told of his purchasing, for 25,000f., one of the last paintings executed by M. Ingres. It represents the scene of Louis XIV. receiving Moliere at his table in presence of all the gentlemen of the court. Again, some of the Paris journals state that, by order of the Emperor, the Chinese curiosities sent by the army in China to his Majesty, are to be exhibited during ten days in the pavilion Marsan, of the palace of the Tuileries, and the public are to be admitted without cards. His Majesty has, besides, directed that a catalogue of the articles shall be drawn up. Among the articles sent are said to be seventy-five splendid pieces of fur for the Empress; also, some beautiful corals and a pearl necklace of unparalleled beauty. Finally, the Paris correspondent of the Independence states that an interview had taken place within the last few days between the Emperor and the young Bonaparte, grandson of Prince Jerome by his first wife, Miss Paterson, and whose father is the plaintiff in the action which has occupied so much public attention. This interview has led to the supposition that before the decision of the court is pronounced some friendly arrangement will be effected. Vive Napoleon!—*New York World.*

Machinery for Printing Calicoes.—An idea may be formed of the extraordinary influence which the introduction of machinery and improvements in engraving have had in cheapening the cost of printed calicoes, from the statement made in one of Professor Calvert's lectures, that large furniture patterns, such as are required for some of the Oriental markets, and into which sixteen colors and shades enter, would have cost formerly from seven to nine dollars per piece, because they would have required sixteen distinct applications of as many different blocks, and would have required more than a week in printing, whereas the same piece can now be printed in a single operation, which takes three minutes, and cost about one dollar and a half. So rapid is the progress of one branch of manufacture in connection with another, that it has only recently been possible to produce the rollers capable of performing this operation, that is to say, cylinders of copper forty-three inches in circumference by forty-four inches long. Such, indeed, has been the marvellous progress of improvement in this branch of manufacturing that, for light styles of printing, the time required to print a piece of thirty-six yards is not more than one minute.

A New French Vessel of War.—A gunboat, on a new model, passed through Toulouse recently, coming from Bordeaux, and proceeded to Toulon, where she is to be prepared for sea. This boat is constructed on an entirely new model, of which the plan is said to have been given by the Emperor. It is composed of steel plates, and will be propelled by two screws, set in motion by a machine of fourteen horse power; it will carry but one piece of cannon. The boat is shaped like a tortoise. The mouth of the cannon will pass just over the back of the fish, which will present an inclined plane to the enemy, over which the balls will slide. The crew will be completely sheltered under this roof, of which the force of resistance is so well calculated that the heaviest shot or shell cannot injure it.

Non-Resident Traders in Charleston.—Several traders went to Charleston in the steamship South Carolina, for the purpose of engaging in trade there. Some persons carried with them quite a large quantity of shoes. After arriving in Charleston, these articles were taxed twenty-five per cent., in accordance with a law of the State, which forbids all but residents from establishing themselves as merchants. The goods were seized, but, after suitable representations to the authorities, were restored to their owners, who returned with them to this city, having been obliged to pay the freight both ways, without having disposed of their merchandize.—*Boston Traveller, 9th.*

The Southern Confederacy.

In the February number, 1861, of De Bow's *Review*, the editor thus sums up the important advantages which will be possessed by the Southern Confederacy:

1. It will have a territory as great as the whole of Europe, with the exception of Russia and Turkey.

2. It will have a population five times that of the Continental Colonies; twice that of the United States during our last war with Britain; and equal to that of Britain when she contested the world with Bonaparte.

3. It will have a commerce which, in exports, already equals four-fifths of the entire exports of the Union. This commerce has built up the commercial marine of the United States, as it almost employs it, and in building up this, builds up the navy with it.

4. It will embrace a homogeneous population, little admixed with those of foreign blood, and its organized servile labor will be the greatest source of strength and not of weakness, as is the pauper population of other countries. This homogeneity will keep us a unit for as long a period as any other Government can be kept such, and much longer than the Government that surrounds us.

5. It will be speedily recognized, and form treaty stipulations with all civilized countries; for, in this age, "Commerce is King," rather than sentiment, and controls the diplomacy of the world. The people that have such to offer will not long go begging for recognition.

6. Its mission will be peace, for it is impossible, upon any rational theory, that it will be warred upon by either Europe or the North, seeing that war, while, to say the least, it left conquest doubtful, must destroy conqueror as well as conquered, while peace must allow each to thrive and develop. The English very soon discovered that the colonies, after independence, brought them vastly more wealth than before. If war, however, result, victory is never to mere numbers, but to skill, martial character, spirit and wealth—and these are with the South to an extent that must balance the difference of numbers. Besides, the invaded are always as ten to one against the invader.

7. It can maintain the civil list, and an army and navy, to such an extent as is desired, and keep up relations with the rest of the world with a great decrease of the expenditures of the United States for the years which immediately followed the adoption of the Constitution, ranged only from four to five millions of dollars, and when the population of the whole Union was that of the present Southern States its expenditure was a little over $20,000,000. In our greatly decreased seacoast, and simpler establishment, the Southern Government could be brought down to half of that sum; but supposing $25,000,000, and we should then save to our people every year at least $100,000,000, which they are contributing for the benefit of other sections. Thus:

The South buys from the North, or from Europe, every year, at least as much as she sells to both, and pays duty on all that she buys from Europe in the tariff, and from the North in the additional price which it is enabled to exact, in consequence of the tariff keeping out the competition of foreign articles. The total Southern purchases do not fall short of $400,000,000 which at the average tariff of 25 per cent. would give $120,000,000—a loss of $100,000,000. Under a Southern Government our imports would equal our exports, viz: $200,000,000, which, at 5 per cent., would give the required revenue. What would be the effect of this saving of $100,000,000 every year on the general wealth of the South? What the Federal Government takes from the South, let it be understood, it does not expend here, but takes to the North.

An Owner's Right to the Soil Fronting on Streets.—Judge Mellon decided on Wednesday that parties owning ground fronting on streets or alleys are entitled to soil to the middle thereof, and that a city or borough has no other than a right of way therein, and such other acts upon them as may be necessary to keep them in repair; that a city or borough cannot excavate the stone, gravel, sand, or other material therein, for the purpose of making merchandise of it, nor authorize any one to do so; and that the owner of a lot or alley can sustain an action of trespass against any one entering into the street or alley in front of him, between the line of his lot and the middle of the street, for the purpose of taking out material or for disposing thereof to others. Under this decision the jury in the case of Chas. Slipper and David Graham vs. Samuel Hood rendered a verdict of $100. The authorities of Manchester gave defendant the privilege to remove sand from the street fronting plaintiff's property in that borough, and a suit for trespass being brought, it resulted as above stated.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

Later from Havana.—The steamship Quaker City, from Havana the 5th inst., arrived at New York on Saturday evening. The United States steamers Pocahontas and Powhatan were at Havana, taking in coal—the former to leave for Norfolk on the 5th, and the latter for New York on the 7th inst.—Great preparations were being made for the reception of Prince Alfred, of England. The sugar market had revived under a demand by speculators, while the regular quotations remained unchanged. The stock on hand at Havana and Matanzas, amounted to 190,000 boxes and 13,000 hogsheads against 115,000 boxes and 5,500 hhds. same time last year.—During the last week 23,500 boxes and 19,265 hhds. had been shipped, three-eighths of which were for the United States.

The Peach Crop of Pennsylvania.—The country press of Pennsylvania give discouraging reports of the prospective peach crop throughout that State. The extreme severity of the late "cold snap" following immediately upon the spring-like weather which marked the close of February, has nipped in the bud the crop of 1861, and subjected the peach growers of the State to a loss of thousands of dollars. It is hoped that the peach trees in New Jersey and Delaware are safe.

Telegraphing in the United States.—Mons. F. Alibaud, division director of telegraph lines in France, has come to the United States, by order of Napoleon III., for the purpose of studying the various systems of telegraphing in this country, modes of insulating, the construction and working of the lines, as well as the method of keeping the accounts connected therewith.

Post Routes at the South.—In "Public Doc. No. 18," approved only last week, we find new post routes established in the Confederated States and others about to join them. Alabama is favored with 11, Arkansas with 25, Florida with 8, Georgia with 22, Louisiana with 9, Mississippi with 8, South Carolina with 7, Texas with 28, and Virginia gets 21.

The Threatened Disturbance in Savannah.—The negro Paul, arrested in Savannah upon a charge of murdering Patrick Brady, and to protect whom from the violence of a mob it was found necessary to interpose the military arm of Government, died in jail on Friday from the effect of two gunshot wounds in the leg and foot, received during the disturbance.

Singular Effect of Diptheria.—Noah Burnham, Jr., a young man nineteen or twenty years old, and Elizabeth Clifford, about sixteen, had the mysterious throat malady a few months since, which has resulted in a paralysis of their lower limbs—both being unable to walk, and not being able even to stand upon the floor.—*Cape Ann Advertiser.*

Dead.—Dr. Peter C. Holt, died at Ironton, Ohio, on the 2d inst., in his 79th year. He was a native of Petersburg, Va., but went to Kentucky at an early age. During the last four years he has resided at Ironton, where he had taken up his abode for the benefit of thirty slaves, whom he had emancipated.

Resignation.—Capt. Crawford Fletcher, of the Ninth Infantry, a citizen of Arkansas, resigned his commission on the 1st instant.—Second Lieutenant Richard V. Bouneau, of the Second Infantry, a citizen of South Carolina, resigned his commission on the 2d instant.

Earnings of the Chicago Railroads.—The Chicago Tribune publishes an elaborate article, showing that the earnings of all the railroads centering in Chicago, for 1860, was $17,-690,000. The earnings of the ten Trunk roads show an increase over 1859 of $2,030,000.

Liquor from the Cotton Plant.—A Southern paper says, that a "novel and intoxicating liquor" has been made from the cotton plant. It may be "intoxicating," but certainly there is no novelty in "the cotton gin."

Bad Prospects for Wine Drinkers.—The wine raised in Portugal the last season has fallen off in quantity fully 80 per cent., and the loss of money in consequence is said to be enormous.

Jas. F. Divine, of Leesburg, Va., for seven years connected with the dead-letter office of the Post-Office Department, has resigned his position.

An enterprising individual in Troy advertises to furnish aspirants for office with signatures to petitions at the rate of one dollar a hundred.

W. H. McDonald, has gained a verdict of $575 in the New York Supreme Court against the Schenectady Democrat, for denouncing him as a swindling advertiser.

Com. Stewart has resigned his position as captain of the navy, alleging the injustice done him by what is termed the Retiring Board of the Navy.

A New York exchange states that during a season of twenty-six days 1,665,100 persons visited the skating pond at the Central Park.

The artillery company of Culpeper C. H., Va., has telegraphed an offer of its services to Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina.

Andrew Godfrey, convicted in Philadelphia of selling lottery policies, has been sentenced to four months in the county prison.

Richmond Dispatch.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, 1 day.....$0 50	1 square, 5 days.....$1 50
1...do... 2 days.... 0 75	1...do... 6 days..... 1 75
1...do... 3 days.... 1 00	1...do...12 days..... 2 50
1...do... 4 days.... 1 25	1...do... 1 month... 6 00

Larger advertisements in exact proportion.

Advertisements published until forbid, will be charged 50 cts. per square of EIGHT LINES for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance.

LOCAL MATTERS.

City Gas Works.—By papers returned at the meeting of the City Council Monday evening, it appears that the amount expended in the construction of the Gas Works from its commencement to the 28th February, 1861, over and above the receipts from the same source, is $365,002 67; deduct from this amount $16,000 for old Gas Works, and there is left $350,000. Received this year near $50,000 over and above expenses; deduct, say $15,000, for construction annually, and there is left to the credit of the concern, say $35,000, or about 10 per cent. on cost, besides furnishing the streets and public buildings with gas free.

"Although this exhibit would fully authorize the Committee to recommend a reduction in the price of gas, yet they decline to do so on account of the financial derangement of the times, believing our citizens will more cheerfully pay this tax than have their taxes increased on property or business."

The street lamps, market-houses, Mayor's and other offices, and station-houses, consumed about the same quantity as last year. The importance of erecting an additional holder was urged on the attention of the Council; also, the erection of a shed for coal.

The Gas Committee testify to the faithfulness, attention and deportment which the officers and employees of the works have at all times exhibited in the discharge of their respective duties. The City Gas Works went into operation on the 1st day of June, 1851, and during the year, and to 1st March, '52, there were 627 consumers. From 1st June, '52, to 1st March, '53, the consumers increased by the number of 367; from 1st June, '53, to 1st March, '54, the increase was 213; from 1st June, '54, to 1st March, '55, the increase was 215; from the last date to 1st March, '56, the increase was 178; from 1st June, '56, to 1st March, '57, increase 277; from 1st June, '57, to 1st March, '58, increase 271; from 1st June, '58, to 1st March, '59, increase 246; from 1st June, '59, to 1st March, '60, increase 300; from 1st June, '60, to 1st March, '61, increase 237.—There are 2,951 consumers of gas in this city at the present time. It costs $30,216 45, in hands, &c., to operate the works each year. The stock, tools, &c., on hand 28th February, were valued at $25,188 06.

Sabbath School Meeting.—A concert of prayers for Sabbath schools was held at Leigh Street Baptist Church Monday evening, March 11, 1861, Rev. J. B. Solomon in the chair.

The average attendance for the month was reported as follows:

	Teachers.	Scholars.
First Baptist Church School	60	[illegible]
Second Baptist	44	313
Grace Street	42	281
Belvidere	18	[illegible]
Leigh Street	43	229
Manchester	21	155
Clay Street	17	79
Port Mayo Station } Sydney Station }	no report.	

The Second Church School reported the conversion of one scholar, and Grace Street, nine; the 1st Baptist Church, the death of one teacher.

Mr. O. Ellyson, of Petersburg, being present, was called on, and made some very interesting and impressive remarks in regard to the cause of Sunday Schools in Petersburg, and of his long connexion with the schools in that city. One interesting and important fact, (which we are sorry does not apply to the schools in Richmond,) he communicated: that the teachers are always at their posts, unless providentially prevented, which speaks well for our brothers and sisters of Petersburg.—Remarks were also made by Messrs. Burrows, H. K. Ellyson, Willis, Burruss, Green, Bell, Forbes, and others.

On motion, it was resolved to have a mass meeting of the schools with the Port Mayo school, on the afternoon of the fourth Sabbath in this month.

Adjourned to meet with the Clay Street Baptist Sunday School the second Monday evening in April next.

Theatre.—A large number of persons, including many ladies, witnessed the performance of Mrs. Bateman's comedy of "Self," on Monday night, and that the play gave general satisfaction to the audience was evidenced by frequent manifestations of approval. The character of "Mary Apex," a generous, self-sacrificing young lady, was well sustained by Miss Bateman, although there is nothing in the part that gives full scope to her dramatic powers. She rendered it in a pleasing manner; and properly avoided "over-acting," which in too many instances destroys the identity of gentleness, where that should be the predominant quality. Mrs. Phillips had a more difficult task in the rendition of "Mrs. Apex," and it is only necessary to say that she fully sustained her excellent reputation. Mrs. DeBar kept the audience in constant good humor by her unique disquisitions on the ills which flesh is heir to, and the various patent panaceas heralded by quack advertisements in the newspapers. With regard to the part of "John Unit" we had felt some anxiety, having previously seen it played by John Owens, who has few equals in this line of comedy; but Mr. Bateman took hold of it with a will, and carried it through successfully. Mr. Moxley, as Aunt Chloe, was really good. Indeed, the whole play was well performed, and we feel at liberty to commend it to the favorable attention of the public. Among the various introductions for stage effect, we may notice particularly the cages of singing birds, who poured forth musical notes *ad libitum* throughout the scene. The interior of a fashionable dry goods store, in the first act, was also handsomely arranged. The play will be repeated to-night.

Supreme Court of Appeals.—The following decisions have been rendered by this Court since our last report:

Murphy *vs.* McCourt. Argued by Robt. R. Collier for the appellant, and John Lyon for the appellee. Decree of the Circuit Court of the city of Petersburg affirmed.

Crenshaw, &c., *vs.* Crenshaw's adm'r, &c. Argued by C. G. Griswold for the appellant, and August & Randolph for the appellee.—Decree of the Circuit Court of the county of Hanover affirmed.

Epes *vs.* Williams' ex'or, and others. Argued by Wm. T. Joynes for the appellants, and James Alfred Jones and John Lyon for the appellees. Decree of the Circuit Court of the city of Petersburg affirmed.

Cockrill *vs.* Flowerree's adm'r, and others. Argued by Messrs. Tucker & Patton for the appellants, and Arthur A. Morson and E. E. Scott for the appellees. Decree of the Circuit Court of Fauquier county reversed.

The Court adjourned to the 5th day of April next.

Mayor's Court.—Yesterday the case of Frederick Thompson, for stealing two dollars from Presley, slave of B. W. Green, on board the latter's canal boat, was called, and no witness appearing, it was continued.—David Patterson was arraigned for breaking into the closet used by the apple women at the Capitol, and stealing a lot of apples, boiled eggs, pea-nuts, &c.; but the proof being deficient, he was let off.—Case of Clinton James, brought up for using the city water without paying therefor, was continued.—Alex. B. Wells, summoned up for permitting a vicious cow to go at large, was discharged, promising to abate the cause of complaint.—John Barry was examined for making a violent and unauthorized demonstration against the person of Tim Shehan. He was acquitted.

We hear, from authority that we are not at liberty to doubt, that Lincoln has removed Col. John F. Wiley, the capable and obliging U. S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Virginia. The office has been conferred on a citizen of Fauquier county. The fact that Col. Wiley was a veteran who bore on his person wounds received in the war of 1812, in defence of his country, availed nothing with the "President elect."

County Court.—Civil business occupied the attention of this Court yesterday. A man named Burley, having treated one of the Magistrates with disrespect, was arrested by Constable Thomas and brought to trial, but was discharged on making an apology and promising not to repeat the offence.

The appointment of Geo. H. Fitzwilson as deputy for John M. Francisco, (confirmed by the Hustings Court on Monday,) was made in consequence of ill health on the part of the Commissioner of the Revenue for Jefferson Ward. Paralysis during the past winter rendered it difficult for him to walk at times.

James D. Browne, iron founder, opposite the Bell House, 9th street, yesterday suspended from his establishment a flag of the Southern Confederacy—red and white, with the seven stars and blue ground—under which many members of the Convention had to pass.

Personal.—Col. Geo. W. Lay, of Virginia, who lately resigned his commission in the U. S. Army, was at the Exchange Hotel yesterday; also, Hon. D. C. DeJarnette, of the Virginia Congressional delegation.

The Alarm of Fire, yesterday, was caused by the ignition of some material at the Arlington House, on Main, between 6th and 7th streets, which was easily put out.

The Council, on Monday, confirmed the appointment of J. H. (instead of R. G.) Cabell as one of the Commissioners of Election for Monroe Ward at the April election.

The Court of Hustings was in session for an hour or two yesterday, but did nothing worthy of special notice. Several cases are set for trial to-day.

712009.085.00904

Richmond Dispatch.

WEDNESDAY MORN'G..MARCH 13, 1861.

The Convention.

Hon. Geo. W. Summers concluded his speech yesterday on the Peace Conference propositions, which he urged as a basis of adjustment to be submitted by Virginia to the contemplated Conference of Border Slave States. The speech, as might have been expected from the distinguished orator, was marked by high ability, with an occasional burst of eloquence which thrilled his listeners, whatever might have been their difference of opinion upon the points presented. Ex-President Tyler has the floor for to-day. A series of anti-secession resolutions, offered by Mr. Tarr of Brooke county; and proceedings of public meetings in Bedford and Smyth counties, offered by Messrs. Goode and Sheffey, were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The Legislature.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Extension bill was indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 26 to 13.—Among the bills passed was one to amend an act passed March 15th, 1850, to provide for the inspection of guano and plaster in Richmond and Petersburg.

The House agreed to Senate amendments to the bill establishing branches of the Merchants' Bank at certain places. Mr. Robertson, of Richmond, presented a series of resolutions on Federal relations, which were laid on the table. The bill incorporating the Richmond and Liverpool Packet Company was passed. The bill transferring the James River and Kanawha Canal to the French Company was amended and discussed. Pending its consideration, the House adjourned.

The Plan of the Administration—Intention to hold Old Point as a Strategic Position to Overawe Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina—Necessity of Prompt Action.

We are informed upon high authority, upon authority which is connected with no party, but has unusual means of information, that it is the intention of the Administration to withdraw the troops, if necessary, from the forts in the seceded States, and to concentrate them all in the neighborhood of Washington, for the purpose of throwing heavy reinforcements into Old Point, which can be done in one night from the Federal city. It is said by military men that Old Point is completely the key of the position with reference to Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina; that, when it is once in possession of a large force, no matter what those States separately or collectively may do, they can effect nothing and are completely at the mercy of the power holding possession of that vast and commanding fortress. With this important purpose in view, the troops from Texas, and other portions of the border, are to be concentrated at such a point that they can at once be thrown into Fortress Monroe, whilst, at the same time, the Border States are thrown off their guard, and pacified by the apparent withdrawal of coercive measures from the States of the Southern Confederacy.

If we were at liberty to mention the name of our informant, there is no intelligent and honest man in Virginia who would ever again talk of delay in providing for the defence of the State. We do not expect, however, that the Convention will take the slightest step to this end. But we appeal to the *People* of Virginia to take this matter at once in hand,—not to look to the Convention; not, above all, to apply to that Convention a word or act that savors of coercion towards them; but to look to themselves, and apply coercive, or at least preventive measures, to our common enemies. We have not the slightest knowledge of military matters, but, if there is any practicable mode by which Old Point can be watched by the Virginians of the Seaboard, and any attempt to reinforce it be resisted, that mode ought to be adopted within the next twenty-four hours. Not another soldier nor another pound of powder should be permitted to enter that garrison. We honestly believe that the time has come when the People of Virginia must take measures themselves to defend their own soil. There are enough true-hearted men in the neighborhood of Hampton who can be organized to keep a look-out for that stronghold, which is now occupied by only three hundred soldiers, but will soon be filled with thousands unless the vigilance and energy of the Virginia people prevents the consummation of that foul plot for the subjugation of the South.

What Does it Mean?

The Alexandria *Sentinel*, judging from circumstances within its knowledge, attaches much importance to the resignation of Col. Cooper on Friday last. Though a native of New York, Col. C. is a resident of Fairfax county, Va., and an ardent Southern man in his feelings. He married a sister of Senator Mason, of our State. The *Sentinel* has reason to believe that his determination was *very suddenly arrived at*. Taking this in connection with the reports which have gained credit in well-informed sources of Mr. Lincoln's war policy, we think it highly probable that a service has been determined upon, of which Col. Cooper was unwilling to be the agent.—On account of the office which he held, he would have been intimately associated with all orders for military movements.

For some cause he has resigned, *suddenly and unexpectedly*, as we have reason to believe. In these critical times we point to this as a fact that may cover a great deal!

The Standing Army at Washington.

Why is the Standing Army kept up at Washington? The New York Superintendent of Police, who had the audacity to send his spies through the Southern States, now admits as the result of his investigations that there never was any plot such as was made the pretext for assembling this force at Washington. Why are they kept there, then? Has Virginia no right to ask that question?—Has she no right to demand of Lincoln the withdrawal of a force which menaces her independence, and can at any moment be thrown into Old Point, and be made instrumental to her subjugation? What is Fort Sumter to Virginia compared with the practical question of OLD POINT? People of Virginia, unless you prepare to cut the Gordian knot in the harness of King Lincoln's chariot, you will be dragged behind it as ignominious slaves.

Making a Virtue of Necessity.

Lincoln has been compelled to choose between permitting Major Anderson and his command at Fort Sumter to be starved out, or withdrawing them from the fort. Having no means of reinforcing them, he may be compelled, from purely military considerations, to evacuate the fort, and we expect to see this act, forced upon him by necessity and not from motives of peace or justice, quoted as a proof of his pacific policy. In the meantime, it is a far more important matter for Virginia that the troops now at Washington be withdrawn, and not kept where their only object is to hold a rod over the head of this State, and be in a position to reinforce Old Point in twelve hours.

The People and the Convention.

Let the slaveholding population of this State instruct their delegates to carry out the popular will. This Convention does not represent that will, but it will scarcely set itself against the manifest desire of the sovereign power. In the meantime, let the Convention be treated with all the respect which is due to their office, for any other course will only injure a cause which is so good that no one but its friends have power to injure it. In the meantime, let the people organize and prepare to resist invasion.

The People in Motion.

We are informed that there is a perfect revolution of opinion in Fredericksburg, Petersburg, Lynchburg, and, in fact, all over Eastern Virginia, since Lincoln's policy has become apparent. The instinct of self-preservation is stronger than the wiles of politicians, and Old Virginia will never, never be tied down to the footstool of this Abolition Administration!

Gen. Henry Lee.

Our readers are aware that there is a proposition before the Legislature to remove the remains of General Lee from Cumberland Island, in Georgia, to his native State, Virginia. We are not aware of the shape which the proposition has assumed; but we take it for granted an act will be passed and a sum of money appropriated.

General Lee died in the year 1818, at the house of Mrs. Shaw, the grand-daughter of General Nathaniel Greene, on Cumberland Island. He had been to the West Indies to recover his health, which had been in a low condition for many years. We believe he never entirely recovered from the injuries which he received from the Baltimore mob in 1814. He was on his way back, when his illness became so serious that he stopped at Cumberland Island. He was most hospitably received and entertained by the grand-daughter of his great commander, and his last moments were soothed by the attentions of devoted friends. Hitherto, little has been known with regard to the circumstances of his burial. Accidentally, his surviving friends, and the gentlemen who have most interested themselves in the matter, discovered that Col. M. M. Payne, United States Army, was at his funeral. We conversed with Col. P. on the subject, who told us all he knew. There was not, indeed, much to tell; but everything connected with the death of a man so well known is of interest.

Col. Payne, then a Captain in the army, commanded the troops stationed on Amelia Island, opposite to Cumberland, from which it is separated, we believe, by St. Mary's Sound. The officers—he among the rest—frequently visited in the neighborhood—at Mrs. Shaw's, among other houses. He had never heard that Gen. Lee had been lying ill at Mrs. Shaw's, until one morning he received an invitation to attend his funeral that day. As the distance was ten miles, all the way by water, and as Capt. Payne had but a single small boat at his command, he could not, of course, carry over his company, which he otherwise would have done. At the time, however, Capt. Henley, of the corvette John Adams, was lying in the sound. He turned out, with his whole crew, and thus the veteran was buried in the way, no doubt, that would have been most pleasing to him, had he been consulted, although by another arm of the service than that to which he belonged. Col. Payne is under the impression that he and Capt. Henley bore the pall; but of this he is not entirely certain. At any rate, he was present, and saw the last of "Light-Horse Harry Lee," so far as this mortal frame is concerned. He was very little over sixty when he died.

We hope, since Virginia has begun to make up her jewels, the Legislature will not let this proposition fall through. This man was among the most remarkable of her sons. He was not only the most brilliant cavalry officer of his day, but he did what no Virginian had done before his day, and what, we are very much afraid, few Virginians have done since his day. He wrote a book which a man can read through. This was a prodigious achievement, as we may learn from the infinite number of attempts, and the multitude of failures. Gen. Lee's book will continue to be read as long as a taste for fresh and animated narrative continues to exist. It has all the interest of romance about it. It may be put in the same catalogue with Xenophon's Anabasis, and Napier's history of the Peninsular War. It possesses the inestimable superiority attributed by Horace to seeing over hearing. It abounds in vivid description and animated episodes. Its great fault is the somewhat too turgid character of the style. This, however, was a fault of the age more than of the man.—He wrote at a time when the declamatory style of Johnson had not ceased to exercise its influence upon English writers, or, we should rather say, his style was formed during that period. Had it been formed at a later day, it might have been simpler, but it would have lost much of its animation, and, consequently, much of its attractiveness.—We are contented to take it as it is, forming, as it does, the most readable book ever yet written by a Virginian, or by any Southern man, so far as we know. It will always be classed with those narratives of great events which have been written by persons who participated in them, and which as far transcend in interest the more labored stories of writers at second hand, as the tragedy of Richard III. upon the stage surpasses the life of the crook-ed-back tyrant read in the closet. When we bring back the bones of old Harry Lee, therefore, let it be remembered that we bring back the bones, not only of the great cavalry officer, but of the most agreeable and most enduring of all our writers, and while we pay a fitting tribute to the claims of war, let us not forget the higher, though less obtrusive, claims of literature.

Col. Lay.

We have before mentioned the resignation of this accomplished officer, who has so long been an Aid of Gen. Scott, and has served with great distinction in the war with Mexico. Col. Lay is a native of Virginia—of Chesterfield, we think,—and a brother of the Missionary Bishop Lay, of Arkansas. He is known in the American service, not only as one of its bright military ornaments, but as a most high-toned gentleman, loyal and chivalric in an eminent degree, and commanding the respect and esteem of all with whom he comes in contact. He has been deservedly a favorite aid of Gen. Scott, and it is only since the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln that he has resigned his commission, and in resigning it has sacrificed his all. We have no means of knowing the reasons which have led to this remarkable resignation, having no personal acquaintance with Col. Lay, but it strikes us as the most significant act of the kind which has occurred during the present troubles. Why has Col. Lay, a gentleman of sound judgment and moderation, relinquished his brilliant prospects in the Army, and sacrificed his only means of support, at this particular juncture? We feel convinced it must be on account of some infernal plan meditated against Virginia, which has come to his knowledge as the military aid of Gen. Scott. It is scarcely necessary to say that we have not heard one word from him on the subject, and we do not even know him by sight; but such a man would scarcely resign at such a time, but for reasons of the most pressing and imperative character.

The Reaction in Petersburg.

The Petersburg *Express* has an article on the immense reaction of public sentiment in Virginia since the failure of the Peace Congress to accomplish anything in the way of an adjustment of difficulties. It says that in Petersburg the immense anti-secession majority by which Mr. Branch was elected has in all probability been already reversed. It says:

"Henceforward, propositions and efforts to save the *Border States* must come from *them*, (the North,) and that *very speedily*; for at the rate the secession fever is now daily spreading amongst us, it will not be long before the Federal Government will be totally and hopelessly broken up, by the withdrawal of fourteen or fifteen of the States, unless, in the whirling interval, the dominant party at the North comes quickly forward and do what they ought to do, if they wish to arrest it in its course. We doubt whether it is not too LATE now for any accommodation. The Southern heart has been so much 'fired' with indignation, in the last two or three weeks, by the exasperating conduct of the Black Republicans, both in the Peace Conference and in Congress, that it has well nigh ceased to cherish the but recently strong desire for an amicable settlement of the sectional differences, so that the Union could be saved from further dismemberment, and the twenty-seven remaining States live in peace together."

The Only Mode of Avoiding War.

We have all along contended that the unity of the South, and the prompt secession of the Border Slave States, were the surest modes of avoiding a war. The intelligent Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* fully concedes that point. Even the New York *Tribune* is forced to admit it. That favorite organ of the Abolition President says, in its Saturday's issue:

"If by a popular vote the Border States unequivocally declare their intention of going with the Confederate States—supposing that they shall not come back—then the revolution is formidable and respectable enough to appeal, with some reason, to the North to recognize the existence of a Southern Confederacy, to be met with treaties rather than with arms."

Lieut. Horace N. Crabb, United States Navy, died in Philadelphia on the 10th inst.

Reported Surrender of Fort Sumter.

We are truly delighted to believe that, in order to save the garrison of Fort Sumter from the certain starvation which stared them in the face, with no possibility of obtaining supplies or being reinforced, Lincoln has ordered the fort to be given up to its rightful owner, the State of South Carolina. We are gratified, in the first place, because it will save many valuable lives, which would otherwise have been sacrificed by the foreign mercenaries who composed the garrison, and because it relieves that gallant soldier, Major Anderson, from a most trying and painful position. Fort Sumter, in the hands of Carolinians, will secure the harbor of Charleston, and a large portion of the Southern Army engaged in beleaguering it will now be disposable at other points. With the forts in the seceded States in the hands of garrisons of those States, a large movable body will remain, which can be rapidly transported by the railroads to any threatened point. The independence of the Gulf States will be practically established, and their harbors, under the operation of a liberal tariff, thrown open to the commerce of the world. *Southward* the Star of Empire takes its way.

Emigration from Virginia.

We are informed on reliable authority that at least thirty families, in the single county of Amelia, and as many as a hundred in Mecklenburg, are preparing to emigrate to the South in the event that Virginia decides to become the tail of the Abolition Confederacy. Even in Western Virginia, we have heard of several true Southern families in one county who contemplate removal.

Meeting in Petersburg.—A meeting was held in Petersburg, Va., Monday night, presided over by Wm. T. Joynes, A. F. Crutchfield, of the Express, Secretary, at which resolutions were adopted declaring, "in view of the hopeless failure of all efforts on the part of the South to obtain a satisfactory adjustment," that it is the duty of Virginia to secede. It was further resolved that the delegate from Petersburg in the Convention present the resolutions to that body, and that on Wednesday, (to-day,) Thursday and Friday, the resolutions be submitted to the people of Petersburg to be voted on at the polls. The meeting is described as having been quite disorderly, both Messrs. Chas. F. Collier and Roger A. Pryor, who advocated the resolutions, finding much difficulty in overcoming the noisy interruptions sufficiently to address the assemblage. The Intelligencer says there seemed to be "a fixed determination to prevent any action at all."

Arrested.—The Charleston Courier, has the following paragraph:

"The soldier who smuggled in the ball which was fired from one of the Morris' Island batteries on Friday morning, as reported in the Courier, has been arrested."

Lewis Erambert was shot and dangerously wounded at Wilmington, N. C., on the 10th inst., by Pinckney Shelley.

Col. Samuel Cooper, late Adjutant General U. S. Army, has gone to Montgomery, Ala.

Among the Americans in London, on the 29th ult., was A. F. D. Gifford, of Va.

The majority in Arkansas in favor of a State Convention was 11,586.

Richmond Theatre.

Kunkel & Moxley....Sole Lessees and Managers.
I. B. Phillips........................Stage Manager.

LAST NIGHT BUT THREE!
of the
SUCCESSFUL
Engagement of the Unrivalled
YOUNG AMERICAN TRAGEDIENNE,
MISS BATEMAN,
Who will repeat her beautiful impersonation of the
CHARMING MARY APEX,
In Mrs. S. F. Bateman's great
AMERICAN COMEDY
of
SELF;
Which has achieved an
UNPRECEDENTED TRIUMPH!
Being pronounced by the
PRESS AND PUBLIC
The most life-like and truthful, and at the same time innocent hit at
THE TIMES,
Ever presented to the public.
MISS BATEMAN
Will be sustained by her father,
MR. H. L. BATEMAN,
In the humorous and eccentric character of
JOHN UNIT,
Supported by every member of the Company, in
PROMINENT CHARACTERS.
Overture............................Orchestra.
To conclude with the Burletta of
SWISS SWAINS.

Rees continues to take Photographs and Ambrotypes, in his usual exquisite style, at panic prices. $50 style reduced to $30; $15 to $10; $8 to $5; $3 to $1.50; $2 to $1; 50 cents and 25 cents. Babies taken correctly. mh 12—3t

A MEETING of the citizens of the county of Henrico, will be held on SATURDAY, the 16th inst., to take into consideration the political condition of our country.—All parties are particularly requested to attend.—Distinguished speakers will be invited to address the meeting. MANY CITIZENS OF HENRICO. mh 13—4t

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—There will be Exercises held in the TRINITY CHURCH on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, 12th and 13th instant, commencing at quarter to 8 o'clock. Rev. J. C. Granberry, Chaplain of the University of Virginia, will preach on both occasions. mh 12—2t*

BOARDING.

BOARD.—A Gentleman and Lady can obtain BOARD, and a very pleasant room, on Main street, corner 8th. Also, a few DAY BOARDERS. Apply upon the premises. mh 13—3t*

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife can obtain BOARD, and a very large and pleasant room, on Ross street. Also, a few young gentlemen, with or without LODGING. Inquire at this office. mh 11—1w*

CHEAP JOB PRINTING.
Owing to the hard times, and there being very little business doing, I will execute any kind of JOB PRINTING at 25 per cent. less than ordinary charges.
Candidates for office and others would do well to consult their interest by calling on me to get their PRINTING done neatly, promptly and cheaply. GEO. W. GARY, Practical Book and Job Printer, mh 13—3t* Pearl st., between Main and Cary.

15 TUBS SUPERIOR FRESH ORANGE COUNTY BUTTER.
10 kegs Fresh Va. Country ROLL BUTTER.
14 tubs prime COOKING BUTTER, at one shilling per pound.
(All just received by steamer and Central Railroad.)
200 Canvas Sugar-cured and Queen City HAMS.
100 bushels White Mercer and Peach Blow POTATOES.
London PORTER; Claret and Port WINE.
London Dock BRANDY.
Pure Virginia Mountain RYE WHISKEY.
Holland GIN; Jamaica RUM, &c.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by J. S. ROBERTSON, Next to corner Governor and Franklin sts. mh 13—4t

THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR.—Fresh arrival of new and rich Goods, at the Original ONE DOLLAR STORE, No. 196, Main st. Call early and take your choice, from a thousand different patterns of Sets Jewelry. Your choice for ONE DOLLAR. A large lot Bracelets, Chains of all kinds, Plated Spoons, Cups, Goblets, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Books, and many articles of Fancy Goods, &c., &c. TAKE YOUR CHOICE FOR ONE DOLLAR. Forks, plain, $1.50 per set, of six; Fancy Patterns $1.75. Plated Castors, Cut-Glass Bottles, at $5, such as usually retail at $10. [mh 13—2t*] LEWIS & CO.

GEORGIA STATE LOTTERIES.
McKINNEY & CO., Managers.
The following are the drawn numbers of GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY, Class 214, drawn at Savannah, Ga., March 12th, 1861:
64 42 69 77 35 12 13 45 18 27 57 16.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing McKINNEY & CO., mh 13—1t* Savannah, Ga.

A FEW DAYS LONGER.—We continue the opportunity to purchasers of WINTER CLOTHING, to supply themselves with first-class Clothing, at greatly reduced prices. Money can be saved by anticipating your wants. mh 13 KEEN, BALDWIN & WILLIAMS.

SEINE CORK; SEINE CORK.—Just received, a fresh lot of very nice Seine Cork.—Fishermen, give us a call. For sale by A. BODEKER & CO., Main st., mh 13 Near Old Market.

PURE ESSENCE OF COFFEE; Bakers' Cocoa and Broma. L. WAGNER, Druggist, corner 6th and Broad streets. Empty Yeast Powder Boxes taken in exchange for Yeast Powder, at their full value. mh 13

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON.—Those comfortable, light, Spring Over Sacks, of various styles, now receiving at 162 Main street, are just the thing for the present season. mh 13 KEEN, BALDWIN & WILLIAMS.

OIL OF BITTER ALMONDS.—English and German OIL BITTER ALMONDS, and all other flavoring ingredients used by tobacconists, for sale low, by A. BODEKER & CO., mh 13 Druggists, No. 10 Main st.

SAGE, HOARHOUND, CATNIP, BONESET, SWEET MARJORAM, BALM, COMFREY, and all such herbs, for sale by mh 13 A. BODEKER & CO.

CHEESE.—English Dairy and Pineapple—100 boxes, for sale by mh 13 I. & G. B. DAVENPORT.

SOLE LEATHER.—[illegible] sides, landing and for sale by I. & G. B. DAVENPORT.

DIED,

On Tuesday, the 12th of March, after a protracted illness, Madame CAROLINE H. VASSUS, a native of France.

Her funeral will take place this morning, (Wednesday,) the 13th, at 10 o'clock, from M. Lee Powell's house, corner Franklin and 1st streets, and from St. Peter's Cathedral, at 10½ o'clock. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF RICHMOND, March 12, 1861.

High Water this day (Wednesday) at 5½ o'clock.

SAILED.

Steamship Yorktown, Parrish, N. Y., mdz. and passengers, Ludlam & Watson.
Steamer City of Richmond, Mitchell, Philadelphia, mdz. and passengers, C. P. Cardozo.
Steamer Geo. Peabody, Pritchard, Balt., mdz. and passengers, D. & W. Currie.
Schr. Butterfly, Hubbard, down the river, light.
Schr. Elizabeth and Eleanor, Lane, down the river, light.

Baltimore, March 11.—Cleared, schr. Sea Lion, Fredericksburg.
Havana, Feb. 24.—Arrived, schr. Kate Lincoln, Norfolk.
Provincetown, March 8.—Put in, schr. Blackbird, from Richmond, for Boston.
Boston, March 9.—Arrived, schr. Herbert Manton, Norfolk.
Charleston, March 9.—Arrived, schr. William Paxon, Richmond. Sailed, schr. B. Vandiver, do.

SERVANTS FOR HIRE.

FOR HIRE.—A No. 1 NURSE and HOUSE SERVANT, of good character. Apply to JOHNSON, TRUEHEART & VAUGHAN; Or to R. J. Johnson, cor. of 5th and Clay sts. mh 12—2t

FOR HIRE—The balance of the year—1 No. 1 WASHER AND IRONER, Several HOUSE GIRLS, TOBACCO HANDS, TWISTERS, &c. FARM HANDS, and GENERAL LABORERS. Apply to E. A. J. CLOPTON, Corner Wall & Franklin streets, opposite Dickinson, Hill & Co. mh 12—3t

NEGROES FOR HIRE.—I have for hire several No. 1 FARM HANDS, one No. 1 WHITE-WASHER and PLASTERER, one good PAINTER, four or five WOMEN, (one of whom is a good COOK, WASHER and IRONER,) five or six likely BOYS, and several good DRIVERS, all of which will be hired very low, if immediate application be made. RO. B. LYNE, mh 12—2t Metropolitan Hall.

FOR HIRE.—A YOUNG WOMAN, accustomed to general HOUSE WORK, and can COOK and WASH tolerably well. Also, a middle-aged WOMAN, a good plain COOK and WASHER, without encumbrance. THOS. J. BAGBY, Agent for hiring out Negroes, renting out Houses, &c., No. 4 Wall street, under St. Charles Hotel. mh 12—2t

FOR HIRE—A Servant Woman accustomed to HOUSE WORK, WASHING and IRONING, &c. For terms, &c., apply to E. D. EACHO, Pearl street, mh 12—3t Near Exchange Hotel.

FOR HIRE—A smart MULATTO BOY, who is very handy in the dining room. He would be a very useful dining-room or house servant to a gentleman. Apply at PHILLIPS' ja 10—ts Office, 12th st., betw. Main and Bank.

LOST, STRAYED, &c.

FOUND—In the First Market, on Saturday, a SUM OF MONEY, which the owner can get by describing the same and paying for this advertisement. Apply to R. H. BARNES, on Franklin st. mh 13—1t*

STRAYED—From the subscriber, near the new Fair Grounds, about ten days since, a large DARK BAY MARE. She had on high heel shoes; her left front foot shows a cut, and the end of her tail had been clipped. She was in low order when she left. I will give a reward of FIVE DOLLARS for her return to me, near the Fair Grounds, or if left in this city, so that I can get her. [mh 13—1w*] ELISHA JACKSON.

LOST—OR ESTRAY—Two RED COWS. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the same. Apply at this office. mh 5—ts

SPRING BONNETS.
PARIS STYLES.
Just received at 229 Main street, adjoining the Spotswood Hotel, a case of DRESS HATS, Direct from Paris.
—ALSO.—
SPRING STYLE STRAW BONNETS AND MISSES' HATS.
Ladies about leaving the city can procure BONNETS in the reliable Spring shape, of either Silk, Straw or Crape.
Every article of MILLINERY and MANTILLAS manufactured to order, at short notice. N. C. BARTON, mh 13—6t 229 Main street.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY—A RESTAURANT on Broad street, with or without fixtures. Apply to JACOB DEMELMAN, mh 13—3t* Between 17th and 18th sts.

COW FOR SALE.—A first-rate No. 1 young COW for sale. Having too many to feed, is the only reason for selling. Apply south side of Broad st., corner of 23d, or at No. 202 Main st. mh 12—2t THOS. J. STARKE.

SCHR. S. P. TOWNSEND FOR SALE.—The above Schooner, of 24 15-95 tons capacity, drawing six feet of water, and will carry 2,000 bushels of grain. Model flat, with Centre Board. Was built in 1846, and rebuilt in 1856. Now in good order. For further information apply to the Captain, on board; or to BRIDGFORD & CO., mh 13—4t Corner 20th and Dock streets.

ATTENTION, FAYETTE ARTILLERY!—Assemble at MILITARY HALL, this (WEDNESDAY) evening, March 13th, at 7½ o'clock, for Company Drill and Meeting. It is particularly desired that members attend at the hour appointed. By order of Captain Cabell. JAMES N. CLARK, 1st Serg't.

GOV'RS MOUNTED GUARD, March 12th, 1861.
Order No. —
Meet at your ARMORY, for Drill, on THURSDAY, at half-past 7 o'clock P. M., in Fatigue Dress, and with Side-Arms.
By order of Capt. Cabell.
mh 13—2t WALTER S. MARTIN, 1st Serg't.

HENRICO LIGHT DRAGOONS.
Meet, for important business, at the COURT-HOUSE, in citizens' dress, with side-arms, at 2 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, the 19th of March.
By order of Col. Davis.
mh 13—6t JAS. R. BELCHER, Ord'ly Serg't.

HOME GUARD, ATTENTION.—There will be a STATED MEETING of the Company, THURSDAY EVENING, 14th inst., for Drill, (without arms,) at the CITY HALL, at 7½ o'clk. By order. mh 12—2t* JAMES WRIGHT, O. S.

GRAYS, ATTENTION!—Members desirous of disposing of their *old Uniform Coats*, are requested to leave them, with their names attached, with Sergeant Wm. Ira Smith *immediately*. By order. fe 23—ts E. W. BRANCH, 1st Serg't.

AT THE SHIRT BOSOM DEPOT, the following styles of Bosoms can now be had, all of which are equally as cheap as represented: White and Colored Marseilles Bosoms at 12½ cts., worth 18¾ cts.; Union Linen Bosoms at 12½c., worth 1 shilling; Irish Linen Bosoms at 25c., worth 31½c.; Marseilles Bosoms at 25c., worth 37½c.; Irish Linen Bosoms at 37½c., worth 50c.; French Wove Linen Bosoms at 37½, 50 and 75c., worth 50c., 75c. and $1; Irish Linen Bosoms at 50c., worth 75c. Bear in mind, that at LEVY'S Shirt Bosom Depot all kinds of Shirt Bosoms can be had from 15 to 20 per cent. cheaper than at any other establishment in the city. mh 13

NEW BOOK.
"SCIENCE OF WAR."—A new book upon an old subject—compiled by a gentleman evidently versed in the details which he discusses. This work is offered without ostentation or pretension, and its appearance is quite opportune when the times are so portentous. Though a small volume, it will be found by military students to contain information, the importance of which cannot be overrated."
TACTICS FOR OFFICERS OF INFANTRY, CAVALRY, and ARTILLERY.
Arranged and compiled by Capt. L. V. Buckholtz, author of "Infantry Camp Duty, Field Fortifications, and Coast Defence."
Price, in Muslin, 75 cts., or in Pocket style, $1—sent by mail, post paid.
Published and for sale by J. W. RANDOLPH.
Also, sold by Booksellers generally. mh 12—3t

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against us will please present them; and those parties who are indebted to us will please come forward and settle their accounts as early as possible, as we are anxious to close up our matters as early as possible. mh 12—ts POTTS, FARLEY & CO.

FRESH ORANGES AND LEMONS.
Receiving per steamer, 125 boxes ORANGES and LEMONS, in fine order. For sale on consignment by WM. H. PLEASANTS, mh 12—3t* 13th street.

NOTICE—Is hereby given that I have appointed WM. M. KENNEDY my agent, to carry on the business of PLASTERING, to buy for cash only. WILLIAM LAMB. Richmond, March 8th, 1861. mh 12—2t*

DRAY FOR SALE.—I have for sale a good second-hand SPRING DRAY, which I will sell very cheap, as I have no further use for it. PAULIN A. BLACKBURN, mh 12—1w* In alley rear of Skinker & Co.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the estate of the late B. T. CHALK, are requested to present the same duly authenticated, and those indebted will make payment to MILES AMBLER, at his Repository, under the Ballard House. mh 8—7w* FANNIE CHALK, Adm'x.

NOTICE.—BERNARD GOTTLIEB has been appointed my Agent, to conduct the business of BUTCHER, in the First Market-House of this city, and to buy and sell for cash only. RUDOLPH KASTLEBERG. Richmond, March 4, 1861. mh 6—2w*

SHINGLES.
100 M Heart and Sap CYPRESS SHINGLES. For sale by fe 21—ts A. S. LEE.

SQUARE CEDAR POSTS.
100 square CEDAR POSTS, all heart, suitable for Fancy Fencing. For sale by fe 21—ts A. S. LEE.

NOTICE.—The business of JOHN A. LANCASTER & SON will be continued as heretofore, and under the same style. fe 11—1m JOHN A. LANCASTER & SON.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

............28 Years Ago!............
I commenced the practice and study of the INSURANCE BUSINESS, and have been engaged in it ever since. I have issued many hundreds of Policies, and settled Losses amounting to many THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, and have had such experience in the business that I know how—
1st. To frame a Policy; and
2d. How a loss should be settled. And these are ESSENTIAL POINTS, as every man acquainted with the business knows, and as many others know, who have held inadequate Policies, even in good companies, or have not understood how their losses should be settled.
Acting as Agent for the JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, of Scottsville, Va., a Company which I can warmly commend to my friends and the public as reliable, safe and liberal, I am prepared to issue for them—
FIRE POLICIES on Buildings, Machinery, Furniture, Merchandize, and other property;
MARINE POLICIES on Vessels, Freights and Cargoes, to and from all parts of the world; and
POLICIES on the Lives of Slaves. All on favorable terms.
Losses promptly and liberally adjusted and paid. Please call on THOS. M. ALFRIEND, Agent, 11th st., mh 12—3t Richmond, Va.

Fire Insurance.—
Agency of the Albemarle Ins. Co., of Charlottesville, Va., Richmond, 13th March, 1861.
Elements of a Good Policy.
1st. It must be issued by a good company.
2d. It must be properly drawn up, so as to cover the property intended to be insured.
The above premised, I beg to call the attention of my friends, and the public generally, to two facts:
1st. That I am still the Agent of the Albemarle Insurance Company.
2d. That I have now had 28 years of constant, laborious, studious experience in the Insurance business.
Acting for the above safe, responsible Company, which, after three years' connection with them as their agent in this city—during which time I have settled quite a number of losses—I can most cordially recommend; and having the advantages of the above referred to long experience, I think I can offer to those wishing Fire Insurance such policies as will afford proper indemnity.
Please call on the undersigned, THOS. M. ALFRIEND, Agent, mh 12—3t 11th street, Richmond, Va.

Powers' GALLERY IS THE PLACE To obtain the Genuine PEARL AMBROTYPE, Large Size, only Fifty Cents. Plain Life-Size PHOTOGRAPHS, $10. Colored Photographs from $5 to $25. Taken at these prices by POWERS only, just below the American Hotel. mh 13—3t*

You'll not Regret a Trial! SEMPLE'S INFALLIBLE BAKING POWDERS. Light, sweet, and wholesome loaf-bread, pastry, batter and buckwheat cakes, made in a few minutes, without any trouble. JOHN W. GARLICK, Manf'er and sole Prop'r., For sale by Druggists and Grocers. mh 13

Economy.—Housekeepers who regard domestic economy as an item of consideration, should use SEMPLE'S INFALLIBLE BAKING POWDER, for bread, buckwheat, and batter cakes, pastry, &c., and save, thereby time, labor and expense, as well as insure good bread. For sale by Druggists and Grocers. mh 13

"Lynchburg Republican."
IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
The attention of the Merchants and others of Richmond is called to the "LYNCHBURG REPUBLICAN," as a valuable advertising medium, through which their business can be brought prominently before the public. With a large and steadily increasing circulation in the city and surrounding country, as well as in all the counties of the Southwest, it offers to advertisers a facility for communication with those portions of the State which no other newspaper affords.
Terms.—Moderate.
GLASS & HARDWICKE, mh 12—1m Proprietors.

Notice.—We solicit the attention of the Trade to our sale, at auction, of our GOODS, at one of the Stores under the Spotswood Hotel, on WEDNESDAY, 13th inst. It will commence promptly at 11 o'clock, and the Goods can be examined during the morning, before the sale commences. CRENSHAW WOOLEN CO., mh 12—2t By Crenshaw & Co., Agents.

New and Desirable SPRING GOODS At extremely LOW PRICES. At J. MILLHISER & BRO.'S, mh 11—3t 103 Broad street.

Spring Importation—1861.
RIBBONS, MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.
ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF RIBBONS, BONNET SILKS AND SATINS, VELVETS, RUCHES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, STRAW BONNETS, FLATS, &c., No. 237 and Lofts of 239 Baltimore st., Baltimore, Md.
Offer a stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness.
Orders solicited and prompt attention given.
Terms.—Six months, 6 per cent. off for cash, par funds. mh 8—dw*

Wheeler & Wilson's SEWING MACHINE Took the HIGHEST PREMIUM—a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Virginia Mechanics' Institute, 1860. E. H. CRAIGE, Agent, 227 Main street, Richmond, Johnson's Hall, Norfolk, mh 7—1w* 49½ Sycamore st., Petersburg.

...........Special Notice...........
$50,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT DRY GOODS, AT AND BELOW COST, FOR CASH ONLY, TO CLOSE BUSINESS.
In consequence of the general financial derangement throughout the country, we have determined to sell off our superior and desirable stock of DRY GOODS, at a GREAT SACRIFICE, to close business as soon as possible.
We offer this day, every article at PRIME COST, from a paper of Needles up to the RICHEST SILKS brought to this country.
In HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, our stock is very large and complete, consisting of—
Table DAMASK, Linen SHEETING, Pillow-Case LINENS, TOWELS, HUCKABACK, &c., &c.
Splendid assortment of ELEGANT DRESS SILKS, and all the latest styles of French and English FABRICS, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses for Spring, Winter and Summer.
EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, HDKFS., SHAWLS, CLOAKS and MANTLES, SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS, FLANNELS and BLANKETS, of every description.
IRISH LINENS and DIAPERS, BOMBAZINES and BLACK ALPACAS.
Large stock of Goods for SERVANTS' Summer and Winter Clothing.
Purchasers are invited to call and see for themselves. A. K. PARKER & CO., 143 Main street, Eagle Square.
N. B.—All persons indebted to us, will please call and settle their accounts without delay, as longer indulgence will not be given. mh 5—ts A. K. P. & CO.

A Physiological View of Marriage—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie, or postage stamps, by addressing, fe 26—d&w3m Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

GROCERIES, &c.

SEED OATS, CORN, MOUNTAIN BACON, BUTTER, LARD, and BUCKWHEAT FLOUR. For sale low to close consignments. W. D. TOMPKINS & BRO., mh 12—3t Basin Bank.

BUTTER AND LARD.
12 kegs PRIME GOSHEN BUTTER.
20 " " LARD.
20 bbls. " LEAF LARD.
In store, and for sale by mh 12—3t CHAS. T. WORTHAM & CO.

OLD DOMINION SOAP.
300 boxes superior BROWN SOAP.
30 do. pure PALM SOAP.
30 do. PALE SOAP—old and very superior.
In store and for sale by mh 12—3t CHAS. T. WORTHAM & CO.

BACON.—
30 hhds. prime Western SIDES.
20 do. do. do. SHOULDERS.
In store and for sale by mh 12—3t CHAS. T. WORTHAM & CO.

CLOVER SEED.
PRIME NEW CLOVER SEED, On consignment, For sale by WM. S. ROYSTER, mh 11—3t* Corner Cary and Virginia sts.

250 BUSHELS NEW JERSEY WHITE MERCER POTATOES; 250 bbls. REFINED SUGAR; 500 boxes Tallow, Adamantine and Parafine CANDLES; 100 bbls. and tubs nice white Leaf LARD; 50 tierces Small HAMS; 50 hhds. BREASTS, JOLES, SHOULDERS and SIDES; 500 bbls. MOUNTAIN WHISKEY, some of which is very old, and equal to any in the State; 100 bbls. P. R., Muscovado and N. O. MOLASSES; 20 bbls. very fine Old APPLE BRANDY; Ginger, Blackberry and Cherry BRANDY; ALE; CIDER; Port, Madeira, Malaga and Sherry WINE; HOLLAND GIN; Superior Green and Black TEA; BUCKETS; BROOMS; 50 bbls. Pure RUM; 10 ½ and ¼ casks fine Imported COGNAC BRANDY; 500 bbls. Common WHISKEY; GIN and FRENCH BRANDY; MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, various brands; for sale by WM. H. JONES & CO., mh 9—3t 15th st., bet. Main and Cary.

WHITE GREASE.—[illegible] packages, landing, for sale by I. & G. B. DAVENPORT.

WANTS

WANTED—15,000 RAILROAD SILLS, of White or Post Oak, 8 feet long, 9 inches diameter at small end, smoothly hewn to a thickness of 6 inches, barked clear of knots, rots, or ANY defect calculated to impair strength, to be delivered on the line of the Road between Richmond and Aquia Creek, convenient to be loaded on cars for transportation. No Sill will be received under size.
For further information, apply to E. H. Chandler, Agent, Fredericksburg; or to WM. N. BRAGG, Sup't, Richmond, Va. Sup't's Office R., F. & P. R. R., Richmond, March 13, 1861. mh 13—6t

WANTED.—I wish to engage the services of a Southern Lady to take charge of a small School of girls during the current year. To one well qualified to teach the French and English languages a liberal salary will be given. Address HENRY CORE, Lanesville, King William county, Va. mh 13—2aw?w*

WANTED—A situation as WASHER and IRONER and to do general HOUSE WORK, by a white female, who can come well recommended. Apply at this office. mh 12—2t*

WANTED.—A White Girl wishes a situation to assist in general HOUSE WORK, and would make herself generally useful. Apply at this office. mh 12—2t*

WANTED—A WET NURSE for a child five months old—one that will live on the premises. A colored woman preferred. Inquire at this office. mh 12—2t*

WANTED—DRY HIDES, For which the HIGHEST CASH PRICE Will be PAID. O. H. CHALKLEY, Leather Dealer, 13th street, mh 11—d&w1m Between Main and Cary.

WANTED.—The James River and Kanawha Company wants to hire a NEGRO CARPENTER, to complete a squad employed on the repairs of the Canal near this city. Liberal wages will be paid for a good hand for the remainder of this year, and rations, clothing and doctor's bill paid for by the Company. For further particulars see the undersigned. mh 9—ts E. L. CHINN, Sup't.

WANTED—Everybody to know our stock of FURNITURE is of OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, and can and will sell a good article as low as any other house in the trade, should it be at or below cost. Please call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is large and complete. BELVIN & ATKINSON, mh 7—1w Governor st., Richmond, Va.

WANTED—At the Southern Commercial College, Richmond, Va., an ASSISTANT TEACHER OF BOOK-KEEPING. Or the proprietor, owing to the failure of health, would dispose of the Institution, with its appurtenances, on accommodating terms. Address J. W. REEVE, Box 868, mh 7—d&w?t* Richmond, Va.

WANTED—At the Tredegar Iron Works, a good WOOD TURNER, and two first-class PATTERN MAKERS. None other need apply. mh 5—ts J. R. ANDERSON & CO.

WANTED—All persons to know that I manufacture all styles and qualities of TRUNKS, and have always on hand the largest stock to be found in the South, embracing superior Iron-Frame Sole Leather Trunks, ladies' French Dress Trunks, Bonnet Boxes; also, all the common styles, all sold at manufacturers' prices, wholesale and retail, at salesrooms 114 Main street, nearly opposite Dispatch office. Factory Cary street, below 13th. Trunks Repaired. fe 26—6m JAMES KNOTTS.

WANTED—The ladies of Virginia to know that the VIRGINIA STEAM DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, Franklin street, three doors from Metropolitan Hall, dyes and finishes SILK AND MERINO DRESSES in superior style, without ripping apart. Also, the gentlemen to know that their Garments are DYED, CLEANED AND REPAIRED in the best manner, and in the shortest possible time. [fe 19—1m*] J. MERCER.

WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a first-class CONFECTIONER, to whom he will give the highest price. AND. ANTONI, fe 22—ts St. Nicholas Saloon.

WANTED—TIME BILLS on BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BOSTON, for which a liberal premium will be paid, by fe 22—ts KENT, PAINE & CO.

WANTED.—The subscribers wish to employ five first-class BOOTMEN, and six hands on SHOES and GAITERS, both stitched and channeled. Those who are capable of making first-rate work, we will give constant employment and good wages.
Members of the present society of Journeymen Cordwainers need not apply, as we will not submit to their arrogance and presumption. fe 21—ts ALEX. HILL & CO.

WANTED—SIGHT EXCHANGE on Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. ALSO—GOLD and SILVER, for which the highest rates will be paid. R. H. MAURY & CO. de 7—ts

WANTED.—I wish to hire, for the Coal Yards in this city, two able young NEGRO MEN, from the country. JNO. J. WERTH, Agent. fe 6—ts

WANTED—The ladies and merchants of Richmond to know that Mrs. S. STRIDER has taken the house No. 67 Main street, next door to Thos. R. Price & Co., for the purpose of making CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, DRESSES and HOOP SKIRTS. Also, room over Messrs. Watkins & Ficklen, for the accommodation of their customers. Mrs. S. having had ten years' experience in Baltimore, and having made in the past year over FIVE THOUSAND CLOAKS and MANTLES for the merchants and ladies of Richmond, she feels confident of giving entire satisfaction in all work entrusted to her. DRESSES and MANTLES CUT. Also, old HOOP SKIRTS made over, making them better than when first made. Thankful for the patronage bestowed on her, she solicits a continuance of the same. Mrs. S. STRIDER. Mr. T. P. STRIDER will devote his time and talent to CUTTING. ja 10—3m*

DISSOLUTIONS, &c.

THE CONCERN OF HICKS & ANDERSON is this day dissolved by the retirement of Dr. Peter H. Anderson, and the name of the firm will only be used in liquidation of the late business. SAM'L. D. HICKS, March 11, 1861. P. H. ANDERSON.

Notice.—I shall continue the Produce COMMISSION BUSINESS as heretofore, and with seven years, experience in this market and Petersburg, hope to give full satisfaction. SAM'L D. HICKS.

Card.—In retiring from the concern of Hicks & Anderson, I take pleasure in recommending my late Partner as a gentleman of ample means to conduct the business, and fully competent to discharge the duties; and I would say that, upon trial, I find my health will not admit of my pursuing the business as I would wish. mh 11—12t P. H. ANDERSON.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of LIBBY & BURTON is this day dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of A. Burton. Either partner will use the name of the firm in liquidation only. LUTHER LIBBY, March 1st, 1861. ABRAHAM BURTON.

New Firm.—Having associated with me my son, Geo. W. Libby, we will continue to carry on the SHIP CHANDLERY, GROCERY and COMMISSION BUSINESS, on the corner of 20th and Cary streets, under the name and style of LIBBY & SON, and we hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuation of the liberal patronage bestowed on the late firm of Libby & Burton. LUTHER LIBBY, March 1, 1861. [mh 11—2w] GEO. W. LIBBY.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of PHILIPS & COLEMAN is this day dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of J. W. COLEMAN. Either partner will use the name of the firm in liquidation only. Richmond, March 1st, 1861.

I shall continue the Lumber and Commission BUSINESS, in all its branches, at the old stand, south side of the Dock, between 18th and 19th streets. Thankful for past favors, I respectfully solicit a continuance. Orders promptly attended to. mh 5—2w* W. F. PHILIPS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—RICHMOND, CHARLOTTESVILLE AND STAUNTON TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that a dividend of three per cent. for the six months ending on the first of August last, and two and one-quarter per cent. for the six months ending on the first day of February last, has been declared, and will be paid on application to J. Stockin, Treasurer. mh 9—1tw JAMES LYONS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the RICHMOND FIRE ASSOCIATION have declared a dividend of 10 per cent. (or $2 per share,) out of the profits of the business for the six months ending on the 1st inst. Payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. mh 2—1m ROBERT T. BROOKE, Sec'y.

FRANKLIN PAPER MILLS, RICHMOND, VA.
The BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY keeps constantly on hand all descriptions of ENVELOPE, MANILLA, WRAPPING, NEWS and BOOK PAPERS. They have recently made large additions to their machinery, and are now prepared to turn out every article in their line with increased facility, and at moderate prices.—The quality of their paper will compare with any in the country, and they desire to invite especial attention to this fact. All sizes furnished at the shortest notice, and orders from every section are respectfully solicited.
Cash paid for RAGS.
GEO. WHITFIELD, Pres't.
H. W. Ludlock, Sec'y. mh 11—1y

BRAND CUTTING.—STENCIL PLATES, for branding Tobacco, Flour Barrels, Grain Bags, Hogsheads, Books, Envelopes, &c. Also, small STENCILS, for marking Clothing with indelible Ink, unsurpassed anywhere. E. M. LEWIS, Stencil Cutter, At Chas. H. Langley's Tin store, 13th st., between Main and Cary, Richmond, Va. mh 6—1m*

NOTICE.—We have an order for a No. 1 BRICK MASON. Any one having a qualified Mason to sell, will inform us, giving age, appearance, &c.; also, stating price. fe 13—ts PULLIAM & CO., Auct'rs.

THE ZOUAVE PIPE.—We have the "Zouave Pipes" made of real Briar Root, and imported from Prussia direct. Also, very superior Smoking Tobacco, prepared expressly for our sales, and genuine Powhatan and Meerschaum Pipes. MEADE & BAKER, Druggists, mh 12 186 Main st., corner above P. O.

GAS FIXTURES.—We have on hand a large assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, &c.; Kerosine Oil Chandeliers, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 burners; Lamps, &c.; in which we offer great inducements to purchasers. STEBBINS, PULLEN & CO., mh 12 Corner 8th and Broad sts.

GENTLEMEN'S BROAD TREAD SHOES, of the best quality; also, several other styles not Broad Treads; I am now selling off at the extreme low price of from $3 to $4, never heretofore less than $4 and $5, 43 Main street, sign of the Big Boot, by mh 11 WM. WALSH.

NUMBER 191 NUMBER 191 [illegible] LEVY'S [illegible]

FOR RENT AND SALE.

FOR RENT—A BRICK HOUSE, with four rooms, and three in the kitchen, on Byrd st., between 1st and 2d. Apply to RICHARD G. TUNSTALL, mh 12—3t On 13th st., near Goddin's Hall.

HOUSE FOR RENT.—That large and convenient FAMILY RESIDENCE, situated on Marshall, between 29th and 30th sts., containing 11 rooms, with a kitchen containing four rooms; stable, carriage-house, &c.; and there is a large GARDEN, embracing nearly an acre of land, which has been ploughed up, and early vegetables planted. Possession can be had the 1st of April. It is admirably adapted to the genteel accommodation of a large family, or a boarding establishment. For terms, &c., apply to RO. B. LYNE, Agent for Renting out Houses, &c., mh 12—d1t Metropolitan Hall.

FOR RENT.—The large two-story wooden DWELLING-HOUSE, on Adams street, between Clay and Leigh streets, lately occupied by Mr. A. D. Quarles. The house contains nine rooms, gas and fixtures, well of water in the yard, and the usual out-buildings, such as carriage-house, stable, cow-house, kitchen with four rooms, &c. Possession given at once. THOS. J. BAGBY, Agent for Renting out Houses, Hiring out Negroes, &c., mh 12—3t Wall st., under St. Charles Hotel.

FOR RENT—Two new FRAMED COTTAGES, in Sidney, opposite Mrs. Pilcher's, containing five rooms each, besides kitchen, and coal and wood houses, and excellent well of water in the yard. Rent $200 each, per annum. Possession given immediately. Apply to S. K. PHILLIPS, at Sheriff's Office. mh 12—1t

FOR RENT OR LEASE—The STORE and DWELLING corner 5th and Broad sts., at present occupied by Mr. Henry Greenwald. Possession given 15th April. Apply to E. D. EACHO, near Exchange Hotel. mh 12—3t

FOR RENT—A HOUSE on Union Hill, containing four rooms—water in the yard—fronting on Pleasants street, between Adams and Scott streets. For a good tenant, I will rent it low. Apply to JOS. AUGUSTINE, mh 12—2t* 17th st., opposite Market.

FOR RENT.—The STORE-HOUSE now occupied by us, on Cary street. Apply to mh 12—ts POTTS, FARLEY & CO.

FOR RENT.—Intending to discontinue housekeeping, the subscriber offers for rent her very desirable three-story DWELLING, on Leigh street, three doors from 7th. It has all the modern improvements, and every convenience and accommodation necessary for a large family. mh 11—3t* SARAH E. SHELTON.

FOR RENT.—A FAMILY RESIDENCE ON FRANKLIN, BETWEEN 3RD AND 4TH STREETS.—The large and valuable BRICK DWELLING located as above, containing 10 rooms, closets and gas, with the necessary accommodation for servants, stable, &c. For terms, apply to mh 11—ts WM. NOTT, at Jno. P. Regnault's.

FOR RENT.—The large and desirable BRICK DWELLING, with handsome Flower and Vegetable Garden attached, on the corner of 6th and Canal streets. Rent moderate.—Apply to REDWOOD & KEACH, mh 11—ts 54 Main street.

SMALL FARM OF 7 3-4 ACRES ON THE MEADOW BRIDGE ROAD, HALF MILE EAST OF THE CORPORATION LINE.—We offer for sale the valuable little FARM located as above, opposite to the late Judge Daniel's country seat. The land is in good heart, and the dwelling is an excellent one, with the usual out-buildings.
Terms.—Very liberal, viz: One-fifth cash; balance at 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, bearing interest. Apply to GODDIN & APPERSON. mh 9—dt

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A HOUSE and LOT, with one acre of land attached, in Manchester. The location and improvements render it eminently desirable, and with the grounds adjacent, is estimated by some to be one of the most attractive residences in the town mentioned. The improvements consist of a handsome two-story double FRAMED DWELLING with 7 rooms, newly papered and painted; a good kitchen, with 4 rooms, and a stable with 4 stalls, ample provender loft, and a well of excellent water in the yard. The Dwelling occupies an eminent position, overlooking the whole of Manchester, and commands an interesting view of Richmond.
The above will be exchanged for slave property, or sold at a bargain for cash, by immediate application to WM. A. FURCRON, on the premises, or to B. A. COCKE, Office 14th st., mh 8—d2t,swlt&ewlt Ex. Hotel Building.

FOR RENT.—That large and convenient four story BRICK HOUSE, on Grace street, just above Foushee, for several years past occupied as a parsonage for Centenary Church.—This house has recently undergone thorough repairing, and is, altogether, one of the most desirably located and conveniently arranged houses in the city. Is admirably suited for a large family. Possession can be had on the 15th inst. For terms, &c., apply to [ja 8—2awis] PETER TINSLEY.

STORE AND DWELLINGS FOR RENT.—1st, The STORE on Cary street, between 13th and 14th streets, 28 by 70 feet, 3 stories, now occupied by Conrad & Crew. Possession given 25th April next.
2d. The upper part of the HOUSE on 18th street, between Main and Franklin streets, next door to James Sinton, with kitchen and back yard. Possession at once.
3d. A small DWELLING, corner Leigh and Carrington streets, near Magnolia, with any desired quantity of rich garden land, and a good well of water in the yard. Possession immediate. Apply by note, through my box, at Lipscomb's stable, on 2d street, or in person at Magnolia. fe 2s—W&St N. F. BOWE.

SELLING OUT AT A SACRIFICE.—Intending to change my place of business, I will dispose of my STOCK very low, for cash, or will rent one or both of the well-arranged granite-front HOUSES occupied by me, and will sell all, or such part of the STOCK and FIXTURES as those who rent may want. As it is seldom that such an opportunity is offered, I would call the attention of the public to the perfect order of the buildings, as well as the conveniences and neatness in which they are arranged. JAS. M. CONWAY, South-Side House, mh 9—1w* Byrd st., bet. 9th and 10th.

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE.—FOR RENT.—A very desirable three-story brick DWELLING-HOUSE, with kitchen, cellars, hydrant, gas, &c., on Franklin street, one door west of 20th street, is for rent, as a private residence only, upon moderate terms, to a punctual tenant. The premises are now undergoing a complete repair. Possession in a few days. Apply to ALFRED INLOES, mh 6—12t Corner 20th and Franklin sts.

FOR RENT—A DWELLING, situated on Leigh, between 2d and 3d streets, containing eight rooms; gas, bath rooms, and all necessary out-houses, and in a very desirable neighborhood. For terms, apply to RO. B. LYNE, Agent, mh 6—ts Metropolitan Hall.

FOR RENT OR SALE—The valuable BRICK RESIDENCE, formerly occupied by Richard McGruder, situated on 4th st., between Clay and Leigh sts. Apply at Office of the Insurance Company of the State of Virginia, under the American Hotel. fe 8—ts

FOR RENT—A large FRONT ROOM.—Inquire of SHAFER, HALSEY & CO., mh 4—ts 119 Main street.

LARGE AND ADMIRABLE BUILDING AT ASHLAND FOR SALE OR RENT.—A large and handsome DWELLING in the town of Ashland, opposite the residence of C. W. Macmurdo, Esq., containing 13 rooms, with all the necessary out-houses and garden attached, suitable for the accommodation of a large family, or would be desirable as an eligible location for a female academy.
The head of the family occupying this house will be entitled to a free pass over the Richmond, Fred. & Potomac R. R. for twenty years. This is also a delightful summer retreat for persons doing business in Richmond. For terms, &c., apply to mh 2—10t GODDIN & APPERSON.

FOR RENT.—A FAMILY RESIDENCE, on 2d street, containing seven rooms, with gas and water complete. Also, two rooms in rear, for Kitchen, &c. Possession given immediately.
ALSO—FOR HIRE low, a NEGRO BOY, suitable for house use, or on a farm. Apply next door, to mh 1—1w* MILES CARY.

FOR RENT.—The CENTRAL HOTEL, on the corner of 9th and Grace streets, is for rent for one or more years on very liberal terms. Apply to THOS. W. KEESEE, Auct., mh 5—ts Office corner of 12th and Cary sts.

FOR RENT.—A desirable DWELLING, on 27th street, between Marshall and Clay, Church Hill, with eight rooms, a store-room and closets, kitchen with four rooms, large yard and garden, a well of good water in the yard, in a good neighborhood. It has just been thoroughly repaired and painted. Possession given immediately. For terms, apply to MARTIN SWEENEY, on Franklin st., mh 2—2w* Between 17th and 18th sts.

FOR RENT—A comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, with six rooms, gas, &c., newly repaired, on Fourth street, west side, near Leigh. Possession given immediately. Apply to fe 27—ts ALFRED L. HOLLADAY, 12th st.

FOR RENT—A desirable BRICK DWELLING, with garden lot, in Sidney, one square above the old Fair Ground, on Main street. Apply to REDWOOD & KEACH, 54 Main street, next to P. H. Stark's Agricultural store. fe 26—ts

FOR RENT.—A desirable DWELLING-HOUSE, on Grace street, one door above 1st street; has 10 rooms, kitchen and laundry, and servants' rooms, water and gas through the house. Possession given 15th of March. Apply at the office of the "Enquirer," or on the premises. fe 22—ts

FOR RENT—Two FRONT ROOMS over our store, suitable for offices or lodging rooms. Apply to A. BODEKER & CO. fe 6—ts

AGRICULTURAL FAIR GROUNDS FOR RENT.—The CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY wish to rent out the FAIR GROUNDS for one year, or a term of years, reserving the right to hold Fairs and Cattle Shows. The tenant will be allowed the use of an excellent Brick House and the Saloons, with the privilege of cultivating, as a garden, ten acres of land, and using the Horse Track and Stables for a Trotting Park, subject to such regulations as the Executive Committee may prescribe, which will be made known before renting.
The rent must be paid quarterly, and bond, with good security, given for it. Apply to de 25—ts JAMES LYONS, Pres't.

FOR RENT—The upper part of the HOUSE over the store of the subscriber, at present occupied by the Richmond Club. Apply to oc 20—ts J. P. DUVAL.

SHERWOOD STILL FOR RENT.—This beautiful MARKET FARM, one mile from the city of Richmond, is still for rent, the person who rented it having failed to comply with his contract. R. B. HAXALL, fe 15—ts JAMES LYONS.

TOBACCO FACTORY FOR RENT.—The large TOBACCO FACTORY on Cary street, between 11th and 12th, with the vacant lot adjoining, for rent by de 27—ts KENT, PAINE & CO.

MAY FESTIVAL.—Children and Misses' White Morocco Bootees, for the May Festivals, at WM. WALSH'S, mh 11 43 Main st., sign of the Big Boot.

Richmond Dispatch.

WEDNESDAY MORN'G..MARCH 13, 1861.

VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

TUESDAY, March 12, 1861.

The Convention was called to order at the usual hour. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. PETERKIN, of St. James' (Episcopal) Church.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Mr. GOODE presented the proceedings of two meetings held in the county of Bedford, upon the subjects now distracting the country. Both declare a purpose to resist coercion, and favor the secession of Virginia.

Mr. GOODE endorsed the high character of the officers of the meetings, and asked the reference of the papers to the Committee on Federal Relations. They were so referred.

Mr. SHEFFEY presented the proceedings of a meeting lately held in Smyth county, favoring preparation for resistance to coercion, declaring secession expedient, complimenting South Carolina, &c., and endorsing the course of their delegate in the Convention.

Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The PRESIDENT announced the following committee to audit expenses incurred before the organization of the Convention, under a resolution adopted yesterday: Messrs. Macfarland, Cox of Chesterfield, and Leake.

ANTI-SECESSION RESOLUTION.

Mr. TARR, of Brooke, offered the following:

Whereas, a number of the Southern States of this Union having seceded therefrom, and an attempt to retake the forts and other property of the United States now in possession of said States, by the Federal Government, in the present critical condition of the country, would, it is believed, seriously endanger the peaceful relations now existing between the remaining Southern States and the General Government itself; and will tend to, if it does not produce, civil war; therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention, to avoid a conflict, and restore harmony between the Federal Government and the seceding States, would earnestly recommend, both to the said Government and the said States, that the relations now subsisting between them should be maintained, with the hope that an amicable adjustment can be effected, and that the Federal Government, with a view to the attainment of that object, although the right unquestionably exists, should not attempt forcibly to retake the forts, arsenals, and other public property of the United States, now in possession of the said States, until an effort shall have been made for adjustment by the State of Virginia in Convention assembled.

Resolved, That, whilst we deprecate any action on the part of the Federal Government that may lead to a collision between itself and the seceding States, yet the withdrawal of the said States from the Union having been made in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and without the consent of Virginia, involving as it does, the peace and security of the entire Union, does not warrant, and ought not to receive the sanction of Virginia.

Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

THE CRITTENDEN RESOLUTION.

Mr. FLOURNOY, of Halifax, said that indisposition had kept him from his seat for a few days past, and he did not therefore have an opportunity of voting for the resolution, passed yesterday, of thanks to that patriot and statesman, John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky. If it were in order, he would ask that his name might be now recorded in the affirmative.

A similar application was made by Mr. CARLILE, of Harrison, through a letter to the President of the Convention, which was read by the Secretary. Mr. CARLILE being confined to his room by a severe rheumatic attack.

The requests were granted.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE PROPOSITIONS.

The PRESIDENT.—The pending question is upon a motion to refer the Peace Conference propositions to the Committee on Federal Relations; and upon that question the gentleman from Kanawha, Mr. SUMMERS, is entitled to the floor.

Mr. SUMMERS resumed his remarks, commencing with the fifth article of the Peace Conference propositions, where he left off yesterday, and proceeded to express his views thereon. The vote of the Virginia Commissioners was cast as a unit against that section. He alluded to the opinion of Judge Brockenbrough, that an article prohibiting forever the foreign slave trade was unnecessary, because provided for in the Constitution. While that instrument contains no inhibition of the trade itself, it confers powers upon Congress, and Congress had made it piracy, and, therefore there was no necessity for further provision. The construction placed upon the provision by himself was, that it applied to the foreign African slave trade; and the law would no more apply to Virginia, as a foreign slave country, than at the present time. After an elaborate argument upon this point, he alluded to the veto of the Southern President upon the bill against the foreign slave trade.

Mr. MORTON, of Orange, asked if he understood him to say that this veto had been applied by the Southern President, and if so, what were the motives indicated by such a course?

Mr. SUMMERS replied, that he cast no reflection upon the motives or the action of the seceded States, however much he might regret it. He had no further information than what he had seen in the newspapers, and supposed the motive of the Southern President was to leave the matter as it was under the United States law, or to reduce the penalty for engaging in the African slave trade to a misdemeanor.

On the provision relating to compensation for the loss of slaves, out of the public treasury of the United States, he commented at length. It was based upon the ground of the failure of the Federal Government to execute the law. It was the duty of the Government to execute the law, and if it failed, the loss should be made good to the master of the slave. The fact that Government would be thus bound, would act as a stimulus for the execution of the law. The object was to remove all subjects of agitation. If Government were permitted to levy upon States, cities and counties to reimburse itself, there would be constant agitation in the communities where the suits were instituted. He thought it was a matter of doubtful expediency to arm the Government with such power. The proper plan, he conceived, was to so arrange the matter as to compel the Government to execute its own laws. It would give a stimulus to the growth of slave property, particularly in Western Virginia. He was a Virginian, and indulged in no sectional sentiments. His affection extended not to his own section alone, but to the whole State. It would be equally beneficial to Eastern Virginia. The provision would protect and encourage the growth of slave property throughout Virginia.

Mr. TYLER desired to make an inquiry. According to his recollection, the vote of the State of Virginia, in the Conference, was given as a unit against that (the 7th) section. He asked him if he would reverse the picture, and state the objections which he had to it in the Conference.

Mr. SUMMERS said he hardly dared attempt a picture which his honorable colleague could so much more successfully draw. He had not, however, considered the whole section; only that part relating to the payment for slaves. In regard to the remainder, which says Congress shall provide by law for securing to the citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of the several States, he proceeded to give his views. A member of the Pennsylvania delegation had suggested this affix in the Peace Congress. The argument in its favor had been to protect Northern men from violence in the Southern States. Of course the Southern Commissioners all voted against it. They thought it unnecessary.—He went on to speak of the Republican party now dominant in the Northern States, and said it consisted of two wings, differing very widely on prominent questions. The clause was not offered with the expectation of Southern support, but was offered by the concentrated portion of the Republican party with a view, if possible, to entrap some of the more patriotic members from the Border States, by leading them to suppose they were thus carrying out a provision of the Constitution. He thought, however, that no Southern man voted for it. An objection now urged was that free negroes might at some time be declared citizens, and thus made to come within the purview of the provision.—In this connection he alluded to the Dred Scott decision, where it was held by a large majority of the Supreme Court that negroes were not citizens. When the time shall come that the Supreme Court of the United States shall declare that free negroes are on an equality with white citizens, there will be no Government worth preserving. The innate sense of the people would prevent such a declaration. He believed, however, that the cutting off of this affix would not make the provisions of the proposition less acceptable to the North.

He alluded to the proposition before the Convention for a Conference of the Border Slave States, at Frankfort, in May. He concurred in the measure, and thought the Peace Conference propositions should be brought before it as Virginia's contribution, with the affix excised therefrom.

In speaking of the advantages gained by Virginia in the propositions, he supplied an omission in his remarks on yesterday, by stating that Arizona had been declared part and parcel of New Mexico. The guarantees, as a whole, were, in his opinion, infinitely greater than Virginia could have expected to obtain a year ago. But it had been said that the whole effort had proved abortive, in consequence of the failure of Congress to take cognizance of the measures. He gave a history of the proceedings initiating the Conference. The time had been short, and the notice in some degree insufficient. Yet there were 21 States assembled by their Commissioners. After a labor of some three weeks this adjustment was agreed upon; and it reached the halls of Congress only three days before the close of the session, when there was a fulness of business, rendering it impracticable to take up any new measures for consideration; and at a time, too, when one administration was going out of power, and a new one coming in. Congress, too, was composed of members elected 2 years ago, upon issues adverse to any change. But notwithstanding all these adverse circumstances, a motion to take up in the House of Representatives was carried by a large majority, but not by a two-thirds vote, which was necessary to suspend the rule. In the Senate, the proposition was destroyed by the mingling of gentlemen of extreme opinions, North and South. He would say, that whatever might be the opinion here, the constituent body were not prepared to say that the time for settlement was past. There had been no time so auspicious for settlement as the present. The institution of slavery had never before so many friends as at this moment.—These systems of free and slave labor were not only without principles of conflict with each other, but absolutely necessary as reciprocal systems. Distinguished Northern men in the Conference had assured him that the propositions would be accepted by their people by large majorities if submitted to a vote, especially in communities heretofore rampant against slavery. He called the attention of the Convention to the action in the late Congress, in submitting an amendment to the Constitution, by a two-thirds vote, effectually closing the door to future interference with slavery in States where it exists.—He also adverted to a law passed by the same Congress, in reference to the rendition of fugitives, illustrating his argument by the case pending between Kentucky and Ohio. To meet that case, and others of like character, Congress passed a law for the surrender of a fugitive on the demand of a State Executive, where the District Judge is satisfied of the identity of the party charged, and that he was in the State whence the demand comes at the time the offence was committed. He looked upon these things as evidence that there was everything to encourage efforts for a settlement. Virginia had duties to perform to and for herself. He was not unmindful of the desire to bring back the seceded States; but he was ready to declare that whatever guarantees were formed satisfactory to the border slave States, ought, *a fortiori*, to be satisfactory to States farther South. The border slave States were infinitely more interested in the slavery and territorial questions than were the Cotton States. Those gallant States were entitled to our affection, and he was not prepared to admit that, when all these questions were settled to the satisfaction of the border States, those sisters would refuse their assent. He gave a brilliant perspective view of re-union, and believed that in time they would return to us. What was Virginia to gain by secession and separate action? Nothing on the Territorial question, but lose everything. On the fugitive slave question she could make no treaties with the North or with England. In relation to the institution of slavery, which he considered morally, socially and politically right, she would lose her present protection, and be exposed to border incursions from a foreign government. He spoke in this connection of the beautiful valley of the Kanawha, which he in part represented, and his great wealth of mineral deposits; and asked what was to be the condition of that portion of the State? He protested on behalf of his constituents against a change of the present status. They wanted peace and security. If cut off and dismembered from the Union they would be plunged into a condition of helplessness. They would become the "outside row in the cornfield," to use a homely expression. Slavery would be destroyed, and Virginia come to be regarded as no better than a Yankee appendage, by her sister States of the South.

He went on to speak of invasion from Europe, of which we had been hitherto under no apprehension, but if the Union is divided, no measure of safety could be adopted, except through a large standing army on each side of the line.

Where, he asked, would be the wisdom of passing an ordinance of secession, in the face of the known sentiments of a Virginia constituency? The people did not mean to adopt such an ordinance until every honorable measure of adjustment had been exhausted. Go on, then, with the efforts; and when all fail, the people of the Commonwealth will be united from one end to the other. He expressed his devoted attachment to Virginia, for whose interest he was willing to lay down his life. But he was here to speak his mind fully and frankly, and, for one, he protested against the passage of an ordinance of secession. He spoke of the action and position of the Border States, and then alluded to the new Administration, and to the argument that Virginia was thereby to be driven out of the Union. He denied that she could be driven or impelled by anybody. Instead of our submitting to Lincoln, he was at this moment submitting to the action of the Border States. He cared nothing about the Inaugural; Lincoln could not retake the forts, if he so desired. He did not need them, for they were in seceded States, and not necessary to national defence; and in any event he had not the means of raising a force for their capture. The idea of collecting revenue outside of the harbors he pronounced illegal and impracticable, and the proposition for a blockade could not be maintained. He did not propose to discuss the right of secession. No enlightened statesmanship could compare the secession of States, by conventional majority, with insurrectionary movements in former times. It was a new and unlooked for condition of things. He was in favor of letting the seceded States alone. The latest news gave encouragement to the hope that the troops would soon be withdrawn from Fort Sumter, and time would bring back the States into the common family. It was the duty of Virginia to stand by the Union until the performance of that duty became impossible. He urged the adoption of the proposition for a conference of the slave States remaining in the Union, with an endorsement of the Peace Conference propositions as the basis of adjustment. Virginia ought to act promptly, but not precipitately; first she should command the peace on all sides; next, call the Border State Conference, and adjourn over to await its result. She ought to remove the existing state of business depression, by letting her voice go forth that she knows her duty and means to perform it; that she means to keep the peace. Do it, and however dark and cheerless it may have been, the bow of promise will span the whole heavens, and the voice of the people will everywhere come up, saying "well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Mr. SUMMERS spoke about three hours, and was listened to with fixed attention.

Mr. JOHN TYLER said he proposed to submit his views to the Convention, but as the hour was late, and there seemed to be a disposition for adjournment, he would submit a motion to that effect; and postpone his remarks until to-morrow.

The Convention then adjourned.

NOTE.—The following is the substance of the report of the committee in reference to printing the debates, submitted by Mr. WICKHAM on Monday:

"The committee to whom was referred the contract with the proprietors of the *Enquirer*, for reporting and publishing the debates of the Convention, report that they have had a correspondence with the Auditor of Public Accounts, from which it is ascertained that that officer, in auditing the account connected with this contract, allows the proprietors to the *Enquirer* payment for 'the proportion borne by the paper which contained the debates to the whole paper published,' and not for the 'whole paper.'

"Your committee regard this as the point in the contract to which their attention was to be particularly directed. Approving the construction placed upon this branch of the contract, by the Auditor, the committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject."

MATTRESSES, COMFORTS, BEDSTEADS, &c.—On consignment and for sale cheap, single and double Shuck and Hair Mattresses; single and double Comforts; Cottage and Jenny Lind Bedsteads; Cabinets, Sofas; Washstands, Chairs; Tables; Tin Safes, &c.
mh 11 ALEX. NOTT.

GARDEN TOOLS.—Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Reels, Lines, Trowels, Forks, Drags, &c., for gardening, for sale by
VAN-LEW, TAYLOR & CO.,
mh 12 74 Main street.

LIME, TAR AND POTATOES.—50 barrels fresh Lime; 10 bbls. Tar, in fine order; 100 bushels White Mercer and Peach Blow Potatoes, selling low by
mh 12 WM. G. DANDRIDGE.

TO DENTISTS.—Having been appointed agent for the sale of Teeth manufactured by Jones & White, of Philadelphia, I am prepared now to furnish them in sets or otherwise, to all Dentists.
mh 11 C. BENNET, Eagle Square.

CORK RESPIRATORS and Chest Protectors for persons of weak lungs, and predisposed to consumption; for sale by
MEADE & BAKER, Pharmaceutists,
mh 12 126 Main st., corner above P. O.

NEW CROP.—Just received a fresh supply of Landreth's, and other Garden and Flower Seeds—warranted fresh and genuine. For sale by
JAS. P. DUVAL, Druggist,
mh 13 Corner Main and 14th sts.

GARDEN SEEDS, GARDEN SEEDS.—Just received another fresh lot of Garden and Flower Seeds, some of the rarest kinds. For sale by
mh 12 J. W. FRAYSER, Druggist, 17th street.

BARBERS' AND TAILORS' SHEARS.—Heinisch's Tailors' and Barbers' Shears, for sale by
VAN-LEW, TAYLOR & CO.,
mh 12 74 Main street.

FILES, FILES.—Butchers', Mill-saw, Taper, Cabinet and Smiths' Files; also, Horse and Shoe Rasps. For sale by
mh 12 VAN-LEW, TAYLOR & CO.

EARLY PLANTING POTATOES.—50 bbls. celebrated early ALBANY WHITES, landing from schr. Crenshaw. Price $2.25 per barrel of about three bushels, for sale by
mh 9 WM. T. KING.

POTATOES.—500 bushels genuine white Mercer Potatoes, in bags, selected expressly for seed, just arrived and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
BRIDGFORD & CO.,
mh 11 On the Dock.

THIS IS THE LAST WEEK that GOLDSMIT'S stock of Goods will be sold at cost.—To save money, go immediately and secure some of the bargains.
E. GOLDSMIT,
mh 11 176 Broad st.

SWEET HAVANA ORANGES.—Receiving per steamer, this day, 3,000 sweet Havana Oranges, for sale at
mh 11 A. ANTONI'S, 156 Main st.

SPAULDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS.—A certain cure for Sick-Headache, Nervous Sick-Headache, Costiveness, &c. For sale by
mh 11 BOYD & CO., Druggists.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Reported for the Richmond Dispatch.

The New Southern Confederacy Constitution.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., March 12.—The injunction of secrecy on the permanent Constitution is removed, and the document is published.—The main new features differing from the U. S. Constitution are as follows:

No person not a citizen of the Confederate States is allowed to vote or hold any office, civil or political, State or Federal.

Under the first census, South Carolina is entitled to 6 representatives in Congress, Georgia 10, Alabama 9, Florida 2, Mississippi 7, Louisiana 6, and Texas 6. Each State is to have two Senators.

The State Legislatures may impeach judicial or other Federal officers resident and acting in the State, by a two-thirds vote.

Both branches of Congress may grant seats on the floor of either House to the principal officer of each Executive department, with the privilege of discussing measures affecting his department.

The representation of three-fifths of the slave population is continued.

Congress is not allowed, through duties, to foster any branch of industry.

The African slave trade is prohibited.

Congress is prohibited from making appropriations except by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, except the appropriation be asked by the head of some department or by the President.

No extra compensation is to be allowed any contractor, officer, or agent of the Government, after the contract is made or service rendered.

Every law, or resolution having the force of law, shall relate to but one subject, which shall be expressed in the title.

The President and Vice-President shall be elected for six years.

The principal officers of the Departments, or diplomatic service, shall be removable at the pleasure of the President. The other civil officers are removable when their services are unnecessary, or for other good causes and reasons. The removals must be reported to the Senate. Practically, no captious removals are tolerated.

Other States are to be admitted into the Confederacy by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses.

The Confederacy may acquire territory, and slavery shall be acknowledged and protected by Congress therein and by the Territorial Government.

When five States shall ratify this Constitution it shall be established for those States.

Until it is ratified the Provisional Government shall be continued in force, but not extending beyond one year.

There was nothing of interest in Congress to-day.

Congress will probably take a recess for a month next week.

Messrs. L. M. Keitt, Thos. R. R. Cobb, F. S. Bartow, and others, have left for home.

It is understood that Mr. Slidell has refused a mission to Europe. Mr. Renet, (?) of Louisiana, has accepted the place tendered Mr. Slidell.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Commodore Stewart has returned to the late Administration his honorary commission as Senior Flag Officer in the Navy, retaining his original commission as Captain in the Navy. He says this step has long been contemplated, as he looked upon it as an amelioration of the injustice done by the late Retiring Board, which purpose having been accomplished, the object of the law was subserved, and has not the physical strength or ambition to be prominent in the new complications beyond the performance of his constitutional duties.

The officers of the Army now here met at the War Department at noon, and, escorted by Gen. Scott and Secretary Cameron, paid their respects to the President.

George Harrington, of Washington, D. C., has been appointed Commissary Resident by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The municipal authorities to-day presented Mr. Crittenden with a copy of the joint resolutions of respect, honor, and confidence, on his retirement from public life.

Inquiry at the proper quarter warrants the belief that no order has yet been issued with reference to the evacuation of Fort Sumter.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, March 12, 10 P. M.—The Board of Army Officers to-day concurred in favor of the evacuation of Fort Sumter.

Since its adjournment, it is rumored in intelligent circles that the troops will positively be withdrawn by Monday, in obedience to the peremptory opinion of Gen. Scott.

It is believed that Fort Pickens is not included in this arrangement.

The Confederate States Commissioners have yet done nothing officially, but are strongly exerting their influence in the direction of peaceful arrangements. Their deferred action is probably induced by the desire not to add new complications, but to leave the Cabinet to untrammeled action in relation to Fort Sumter.

Arrival of the Niagara at Boston.

BOSTON, March 11.—The steamer Niagara, from Liverpool via Halifax, arrived here this evening. The main features of her advices have been telegraphed from Halifax. She brings $3,000,000.

Via Queenstown we have some additional items of news:

TURIN, Saturday.—Admiral Persano has arrived off Messina, which he will summon to surrender.

ROME, Friday.—The National Committee have issued a proclamation declaring that Victor Emanuel will soon be proclaimed King from the Capitol, and expresses thanks to France. The French authorities have taken possession of the keys of the Capitol.

VIENNA, Saturday.—It is reported that Austria, Russia and Prussia have concluded a convention to act in concert in case of a Polish or Hungarian outbreak.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.—Cotton—Sales of 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export.

Messrs. Hewitt & Co., report the market as buoyant, with an advancing tendency. Prices are ¼d. higher, owing to the favorable bank returns.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived from Charleston, Uncle Sam, at Bordeaux; from Baltimore, Barreda Brothers, at Liverpool; from Savannah, Thames, at Liverpool.

The ship Edward, from Liverpool for Savannah, had put back.

Extra Session of the U. S. Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—On motion, the resolution to expel Senator Wigfall was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, which is considered the easiest way of getting rid of the perplexing question.

Cassius M. Clay, of Ky., has been nominated Minister to Spain, and Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, Minister to Mexico.

The Senate also confirmed Archibald Williams as District Judge for Kansas, and Wm. P. Dole as Commissioner of Indian Affairs; both of Illinois.

Lake Navigation.

SARNIA, C. W., March 11.—The steamer Ruby, from Detroit, arrived Saturday night, the first boat of the season.

BUFFALO, March 11.—The statement of the losses of life and property on the lakes during the year 1860 was published this morning. It shows a total loss by steam and sail vessels of $1,020,100, being an increase over the previous year of $185,910; loss of life in 1860, 579—an increase over 1859 of 473.

From Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—Texas advices to the 7th say, Col. Beck was en route to take command of Fort Brown. There were no State troops at Brownsville, but they were hourly expected. Capt. Hill's determination to defend Fort Brown had created much excitement.

The State Commissioners had taken possession of the Custom-House at Brownsville.

Pennsylvania U. S. Senatorship.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 12.—Thirty-one nominations for the vacancy in the United States Senate were made in the Pennsylvania Legislature to-day. Among the principal candidates for the place are Thad. Stevens, David Wilmot, James Campbell, Richard Vaux, and Morton McMichael.

Counterfeits.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—Peterson's detector notifies the public that spurious tens of the Warren Bank, South Danvers, Mass., have been extensively circulated. Many arrests of counterfeiters were made.

Arrival of the City of Manchester.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The steamship City of Manchester has arrived from Liverpool.—Her dates have been anticipated.

Northern Markets.

BALTIMORE, March 12.—Flour dull, Howard and unchanged—no sales reported. Wheat steady—red $1.35@1.38; white $1.40@1.60. Corn active—mixed 60@62c.; yellow 60c.; white 62@65c. Provisions dull and unchanged. Coffee 12½@13c.—Whiskey steady at 18c.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Cotton firm—Upland Middling 11½c. Flour heavy—Southern $5.20@$5.60. Wheat has a declining tendency. Corn quiet—mixed 66@68c.; Southern yellow 65@66c.—Pork dull—Mess $17@$17.12. Whiskey steady, at 17½c. Sugar steady—Muscovado 4@5½c.; Havana 5¼c. Spirits Turpentine dull, at 36@36c. Stocks easy, but dull—N. Y. Central 79½; Missouri's 67.

Sales in New York, March 11th of $1,000 Tennessee 6's at 67¼; $10,000 do. at 67; $20,000 do. at 67¼; $23,000 do. at 67½; $4,000 Va. 6's at 79; $1,000 do. s. 30, at 79¼, and $4,000 North Carolina 6's at 82.

HUBS AND SPOKES.—A large stock of Hubs, Spokes, Shafts and Bows, for sale by
VAN-LEW, TAYLOR & CO.,
mh 12 74 Main street.

NO. 1 LARGE FAMILY MACKEREL.—A small lot half bbls. for sale by
mh 9 WM. WALLACE SONS.

AUCTION SALES.

FUTURE DAYS.

By Redwood & Keach, Auct'rs.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY, &c., AT AUCTION.—By virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Wm. M. S. Garrison to the subscriber, dated the 19th day of February, 1861, and duly recorded in Richmond Hustings Court, being thereto requested, I will sell on FRIDAY, the 22d inst., commencing at 12 o'clock, at the Lumber-Yard of John Nellies, Esq., on 17th street, the following described property:
1 Large Tongueing and Grooving MACHINE, with Belts and Tools for same.
1 Surfacing MACHINE, with Belts and Tools for same.
1 Moulding MACHINE, with Belts and Tools for same.
2 Circular SAWS, with Mandrells, Boxes and Belts; and
1 Saw BENCH.
1 Circular SAW, and 4 Long Mill SAWS.
1 lot of TOOLS, consisting of Wrenches, Hammers, &c.
1 lot of PULLEYS and BELTS.
1 lot of MOULDINGS, and 1 lot of LUMBER.
1 MACHINE in the Mill on 17th street, known as "Nellies' Mill;" and all interest of said Garrison in said Mill.
TERMS.—Cash. THOS. G. BELL, Trustee.
REDWOOD & KEACH, Aucts. mh 12—tds

By A. D. Williams, Auct'r.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON DUVAL STREET.—By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Leroy Y. Peters and wife, and Susan Johnson, to the subscriber, dated March 7, 1860, and duly recorded in the Richmond Hustings Court Office, being thereto requested, I will sell at auction, upon the premises, on MONDAY, 25th March, 1861, at 4½ o'clock P. M., (if fair; if not, then on the next fair day thereafter, at the same hour,) the property conveyed by said deed, being a Lot of Ground on the north side of Duval street, near Brooke Avenue, and adjoining the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Franklin, fronting 32 feet 3 inches, and running back to an alley in the rear, upon which lot stands a Framed Dwelling, with seven rooms, occupied by Wm. H. Johnson. The title is believed to be unquestionable.
TERMS.—Cash, for the expenses of sale and the sum of $900, with interest from 10th March, 1861; the balance upon terms of payment to be made known at the time of sale.
mh 13 A. D. WILLIAMS, Trustee.

By Charles T. Wortham & Co., Auct's.

DAMAGED SALT AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, March 14th, at 11 o'clock A. M., we will sell a lot of
448 sacks Damaged SALT,
Per bark Petrea, of Worthington, and Jeffrey & Darcy brands—for account of whom it may concern.
Sale to take place at the Virginia Towing Co.'s Shed, on the Dock.
CHAS. T. WORTHAM & CO.,
mh 13—2t Auctioneers.

HATS, CAPS, &c.

SOUTHERN HAT MART.
Public attention is invited to my SPRING STOCK OF HATS
For GENTLEMEN,
LADIES,
BOYS, and
CHILDREN.
The stock is complete, and shall be sold at prices to suit the present tight, tough times.
I manufacture nearly all my
FINE HATS.
I also manufacture largely,
MILITARY HATS AND CAPS.
I am now supplying a great part of Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee with Military Goods—orders for which are solicited and promptly filled. JOHN DOOLEY,
mh 11—1m 81 Main st., Richmond, Va.

FALL TRADE. 1860.
ROB'T L. DICKINSON, (successor to Binford, Dickinson & Weisiger,) No. 78 Main street, Richmond, Va., thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed on him by his friends and the public generally, invites their attention to his large and extensive stock of HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c., comprising every style manufactured for the season, which will be sold at wholesale and retail to punctual customers on the most favorable terms. Merchants of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, visiting the city, are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves before purchasing. A liberal discount made to those who purchase for cash. oc 27

NATIONAL GUARD HAT.
NATIONAL GUARD HAT.
NATIONAL GUARD HAT.
Something entirely new for young men, at
ELLETT & WEISIGER'S,
oc 3—ts No. 167 Main street.

RUNAWAYS.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Runaway about the 10th of January last, a Negro Man named ARCHY TODD. Said Negro is about 23 years old, medium size, very black, large eyes, bushy head, and very sloven in his dress. Was hired to Mr. B. W. Green last year. Part of the time drove mules. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me. [mh 12—2t] E. N. DABNEY.

$10 REWARD.—One of my servants, named ROBERT JAMES, ran off on Thursday last. He is a Ditcher, exclusively, and took off his tools with him, with a view doubtless to obtain work on his own account, to which he had been accustomed before I purchased him. I will pay the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me.
mh 9—1w JAMES LYONS.

$25 REWARD.—Ranaway from the subscriber, about the middle of January, my Man "MANUEL." Said negro is about five feet ten inches in height, bushy head of hair, and a very dark mulatto, and has a slight impediment in his speech when spoken to. Said negro is believed to be lurking about Atlee's Station, in Hanover county, or about Richmond.—The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me in Richmond, or Hanover Jail, or to D. R. JONES, in King William co., Va.
THOS. DOSWELL,
mh 1—1m Junction P. O., Hanover co., Va.

STEAMBOATS, SHIPPING, &c.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER, SATURDAY, March 16.
ETNA, SATURDAY, March 23.
GLASGOW, SATURDAY, March 30,
And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin..........$75 | Steerage..............$30
Do. to London $80 | Do. to London.... 33
Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months, $60.
Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New York: From Liverpool to Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool $40. From Queenstown $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, 22 Water street; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, 5 St. Enoch Square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, 61 King William st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, 111 Walnut street; or at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York; or,
mh 11—2t J. T. GIBSON, Agent, Richmond.

FOR LYNCHBURG AND BUCHANAN.—To leave WEDNESDAY, FULL OR NOT FULL.—The Canal Boat BRISTOL, Captain JOHNSON, will leave as above. For freight, apply to Captain, at Cox's Shed, or to [mh 11—3t] A. S. LEE.

FOR LYNCHBURG.—To leave WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The Canal Boat FAME will leave as above. For freight, apply to
GUY & COX, Agents,
mh 11—3t At Cox's Shed, Dock street.

YORKTOWN, JAMESTOWN AND ROANOKE.—The ROANOKE having resumed her place again in the line between New York and Richmond, the three Steamers comprising it will run as follows, viz:
The YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH; the JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, and the ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, will leave New York every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Returning, they will leave here every TUESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
For further information, inquire of the undersigned. LUDLAM & WATSON,
Opposite Steamers' Wharves.
N. B.—The above steamers stop at Norfolk each way. mh 2—ts

FOR BALTIMORE.—The regular Packet schr. BALTIMORE, Capt. ROBERT PHILLIPS, having a portion of her cargo engaged and going on board, will have quick dispatch. For remainder apply to
mh 9—6t W. D. COLQUITT & CO.

COX'S LINE.—FREIGHT BOATS TO LYNCHBURG THREE TIMES A WEEK—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
Boat MERCHANT, Capt. THOS. T. EMETT.
Boat JAS. J. IRBY, Capt. L. MAYO.
Boat OLIVIA, Capt. H. W. GUY.
Boat ELLA SCOTT, Capt. J. W. STRATTON.
Boat FAME, Capt. W. H. PARSONS.
Boat ——, Capt. ——.
These Boats are all of the first class, commanded by careful Captains and hands, and leave promptly as advertised. For freight, apply to
GUY & COX, Agents,
fe 7—ts At Cox's Shed, Dock street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—FURNITURE! FURNITURE! TO SUIT THE TIMES.—E. GATHRIGHT offers greater inducements than ever—prices 15 per cent. less. Any article in his entire and well-selected stock of FURNITURE at a small advance above cost, for cash, as he has determined to reduce his stock of FURNITURE $10,000. His stock embraces all kinds of FURNITURE usually kept: PARLOR SUITS in Brocatelle, Plush, Lastings, Hair Cloth, from $50 to $300; Full MARBLE CABINETS, from $20 to $75; French, Palmetto, Cottage and Jenny Lind STEADS, $5 to $75—solicits a call from all persons in want of FURNITURE, and will assure them satisfaction. mh 4—1m

RICHMOND-MADE PIANOS FOR SALE BELOW NORTHERN PRICES.—The subscriber has on hand three new, very superior 7 octave PIANOS, which he warrants to be equal, if not superior, to any instrument of the same quality from Northern manufactories.
He also offers his services to the public as TUNER and REPAIRER OF PIANOS, at reasonable rates. CONRAD FREIMANN,
North side Broad st., between 2d and 3d.
REFERENCES.—H. P. Lefebvre, Esq., Prof. E. W. Thilow, Prof. W. F. Graben, &c. no 14—6m

ROWLAND'S XX FAMILY FLOUR.—A fresh supply just received and for sale by
SELDEN & MILLER,
mh 1 Corner Pearl and Cary streets.

AUCTION SALES.

FUTURE DAYS.

By Goddin & Apperson, Auct's.

AUCTION SALE OF BRICK TENEMENT IN BRAGG'S ROW, ON CENTRE STREET, BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH STREETS; FRAMED TENEMENT ON OREGON HILL, ON CHURCH STREET AND FIVE LOTS IN HARVIE'S PLAN, NEAR HOLLYWOOD CEMETERY.—Will be sold at auction, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the 16th inst., at 4 o'clock, the Brick Tenement in Bragg's Row, occupied by Mr. Boswell Thompson. Afterwards, will be sold the excellent Framed Tenement, on Oregon Hill, on the east line of Church street, now occupied by James Jennings. And thereafter five beautiful Building Lots in Harvie's Plan, three fronting on the north side of Albemarle street, and two on the west line of Belvidere street.
TERMS.—One-third cash; balance at 1 and 2 years, for negotiable notes, interest added, secured by a trust deed. The taxes for 1861 to be paid by the purchasers.
mh 12 GODDIN & APPERSON, Aucts.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE, IN THE TOWN OF FULTON, NEAR TO ROCKETTS.—As Commissioners of the Circuit Court of Henrico, appointed by a decree entered on 1st November, 1860, in the case of Enroughty and wife against Bergman, &c., we shall sell at public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, 14th March, 1861, at 4½ o'clock P. M., (if fair; if not, the first fair day,) the REAL ESTATE, located as above, of which the late Fred. Bergman died seized and now occupied by his widow. There are several beautiful building lots, and an excellent new Brick Tenement, used as a store and dwelling, and considered an excellent stand for business.
TERMS.—Enough in cash to defray the expenses of sale and costs of suit; balance at 6 and 12 months, for negotiable notes, interest added, satisfactorily endorsed, and title retained till the further order of the Court.
P. H. AYLETT,
HENRY G. CANNON, Com'rs.
mh 4 JOHNSON H. SANDS.

By Redwood & Keach, Auct'rs, (54 MAIN STREET.)

MULES, HORSES, CARTS, HARNESS, &c.—We will sell at the request of J. P. Dickenson, trustee, on Council Chamber Hill, WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., commencing at 10 o'clock,
8 fine, large, and well-broke MULES.
1 fine HORSE.
3 CARTS and HARNESS.
TERMS.—4 months; for approved, endorsed, negotiable notes.
mh 11—tds REDWOOD & KEACH.

By A. D. Williams, Auct'r.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE ON 4TH STREET, NAVY HILL, AT AUCTION.—By virtue of a deed of trust executed by John Freeman to the subscriber, dated 31st January, 1860, and duly recorded in Richmond Hustings Court, being thereto requested, I will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, 15th March, 1861, at 4½ o'clock P. M., upon the premises, the property (or a portion thereof,) conveyed by said deed, being a lot of ground at the Northwest intersection of Baker and 4th streets, fronting 30 feet on Baker street and running back to a ravine or gully in the rear, upon which lot there stands a framed house occupied by said Freeman.
TERMS.—Cash for about $200 and the expenses of the sale, and the remainder in such manner as will be made known at the time of sale.
LUCIEN HILL, Trustee.
A. D. WILLIAMS, Auct. mh 9

By Hector Davis, Auct'r.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE SLAVES AT AUCTION.—As Trustee in a deed of trust dated December 13th, 1860, and recorded in the Clerk's Office of the Hustings Court of the city of Richmond, and at the request of the creditors secured in said deed, I shall proceed to sell, at the Auction Rooms of HECTOR DAVIS, in the city of Richmond, at the hour of 10 o'clock, on MONDAY, the 18th day of March, 1861, six valuable SLAVES, said Slaves constituting the portions of personal estate conveyed to me in said deed.—These Slaves consist of four Men, who are all young and active, one Boy about 16 years of age, and a valuable Woman. TERMS—Cash.
mh 5—1st* WM. H. HARDGROVE Trustee.

By I. & G. B. Davenport, Auct'rs.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS, AT AUCTION.—On FRIDAY, 15th March, we will sell, at 10 o'clock, at our Auction Store—
200 cases BOOTS, SHOES and HATS, all fresh and desirable Goods.
TERMS.—Cash. I. & G. B. DAVENPORT,
mh 9 Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF OAK PLANK.—Will be sold, on MONDAY, the 18th March, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the factory lately occupied by Jas. L. Ligon, corner of Main and 25th streets, about 10,000 feet of inch OAK LUMBER, to satisfy tax bills in my hands.
JNO. W. WRIGHT, D. S.,
mh 9—1d For H. K. ELLYSON, S. C. R.

DRY GOODS, &c.

SELLING OFF AT COST, AND WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, MY ENTIRE STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.
As I am anxious to close up my present business by the 1st of April, I will, from this day, offer some
GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.
All who want CHEAP GOODS, will call, examine, and see for themselves, at 29 Main st.
JOHN L. SMITHER,
Richmond, 27th Feb., 1861. fe 27—1m

BLACK SKIRT BRAID.—
RUBBER COAT and VEST BUTTONS;
GOLD BRAID;
COMBINATION CORSETS, all sizes;
SEWING SILKS;
COATS' SPOOL COTTON;
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS;
WOVEN SKIRTS, 25 to 50 hoops.
Full lines of the above Goods just received and for sale to the trade by
fe 27 GINTER, ALVEY & ARENTS.

ALL WHO HAVE BEEN TO LEVY'S, bear testimony that he is selling all kinds of Dry Goods at the lowest prices. Those Grass Linen Hdkfs. at 25 cents; Hemstitched Hdkfs. at 25 cents; Hoop Skirts at $1.25 and $1.50; French Wove Corsets at $1.25; Embroidered Collars at 37½ and 50 cents, are all very cheap, and will be found on examination to be much below the regular prices. Also, Irish Linens, Shirt Bosoms, Sheetings, Table Cloth Damask, Towels and Napkins, at the lowest prices. Be sure to go to No. 15 Main street, you can certainly find there the largest assortment of Goods at the lowest prices. mh 12

GOODS TO SUIT THE TIMES.—Dress Goods of every description; Bleached and Brown Domestics, all widths; Plaid do., and striped Osnaburgs; new styles Valencias; Prints; Fancy Goods in great variety; Hosiery and Gloves; Hoop Skirts, from 4 to 50 hoops; Corsets and Bodies, only 75 cents a pair; and a variety of other Goods, to be closed at less than prime cost, to prepare for a change in business.
mh 11 ALFRED MOSES, 63 Main st.

BEAR IN MIND, that this is the last week GOLDSMIT is selling his stock at cost; so those that wish to save money, should call this week and secure bargains, as bargains will be certainly given. Bear it in mind, that this is the last week that the goods will be sold at such sacrificing prices. Don't delay, but look to your own interest, and save money.
mh 11 E. GOLDSMIT, 176 Broad st.

SPRING GOODS—MARCH, 1861.—
KENT, PAINE & CO.,
Importers and wholesale dealers in FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 163 and 165 Main street, Richmond. We are receiving, and have now in store, a large and desirable stock of fresh Spring Goods, consisting of the usual variety, and embracing every desirable style of Foreign and Domestic Goods, which we are prepared to offer to our customers upon the most favorable terms. We shall, in consequence of the disturbed condition of commercial matters, confine our sales to cash and prompt six months' buyers, for negotiable paper, and to such, great inducements will be offered. Our stock will be kept up during the season, and not be surpassed, in variety and extent, by any house in the Southern States. In our CLOTHING DEPARTMENT we are prepared to exhibit a large, fashionable and fresh stock, of our own manufacture, and gotten up expressly for our own trade. BROWN SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS will be sold at nett prices, for cash, in bankable funds. Orders are solicited, and will receive our prompt and personal attention. [feb 4] KENT, PAINE & CO.

OPENING THIS MORNING—At EZEKIEL'S Cheap Store, 41 Main street, another lot of those pretty Spring MOUSLINS. Pretty patterns in this lot. Call soon and select. Recollect, only a ninepence the yard, at EZEKIEL'S,
mh 6 (Mallert's old stand,) 41 Main st.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.—CHRISTIAN & LATHROP would invite particular attention to their stock of Goods for Families and Plantation use. Linen Sheeting in 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4; Pillow-Case Linens 40 in. to 55 in.; Shirting Linens at 25c., 37c., and 50c.; Table Damasks and Damask Napkins; Huck, Bird's-Eye, and Scotch Diaper; Furniture Dimity and Marseilles Quilts; India Dimity; Checked Cambrics; Heavy White Cambrics and Jaconets; Flannels, Blankets, and Cassimeres; Cotton Sheeting and Shirtings; Osnaburgs and Colored Cotton Goods; Mourning Goods—such as 6-4 Mousselaines, Poplins, Bombazines, Tamise Canton Cloth, English Crape, Crape and Lace Veils. Also, a large stock of Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply, and Ingrain Carpets, all of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.
fe 1 CHRISTIAN & LATHROP, 69 Main st.

DRY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.—DRY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.—To be prepared in the best manner possible for whatever may be the result of the present political excitement, we offer our entire stock of Goods at reduced prices. The stock is large and better than it has ever been before at this season. Carpets, Cloaks, Dress Silks, Poplins, Ripps, Merinoes, Mousselaines, Servants' Clothing of all kinds; in short every variety of Dry Goods, at very reduced prices. Our customers may expect bargains in every style of Goods, as they must be sold before the close of the season.
ja 2 CHILES & CHENERY.

SPRING GOODS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, TO CLOSE BUSINESS.—CHARLES A. GWATKIN, 8th and Main streets, north side, will sell the whole of his spring stock at a great sacrifice—a large assortment Lawns, Cambrics, Collars, Poplinetts, &c. Families may rely upon getting bargains. Also, a large lot French Bereges and English Bereges, at a great loss. House for rent. CHAS. A. GWATKIN,
ja 21 8th and Main streets.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—DRY GOODS AT AND BELOW COST.—I offer for sale my entire stock of Dry Goods, Shoes and Boots, which is very large, consisting of most every article generally found in a first-class Dry Goods Store. All colors of Merinoes; Delaines; Alpacas; Black and Colored Silks; Linen Hdkfs. at 6 cts.; Irish Linen 25 cts.; fine Linen Bosoms 18 cts.; rich Worked Collars 25 cts.; Flannels 18 cts.; Calicoes at all prices; Ladies' and Gents' Shawls; Bed and Servants' Blankets; Cashmeres; Satinets; Kentucky Jeans, for boys and men, at half their value; Brown and Bleached Cotton, of every quality; Sheeting and Pillow-case Muslin; Toweling and Table Cloths; Black, White and Mixed Woolen Yarn, at 40 per lb.; Under Shirts and Woolen Drawers, at prices from $1 and higher. Extension Skirts; Hosiery; Kid Gloves, black and colored, at 37½ cts.; Swiss Cambric and Check Muslin; and a great many more Goods, too numerous to mention, all of which you can buy to your satisfaction, by calling at No. 17 Main street.
ja 23 JOSEPH STRAUSS.

AUCTION SALES.

FUTURE DAYS.

By James M. Taylor & Son, Auct'rs.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND.—Pursuant to the provisions of a deed of trust, dated November 1st, 1860, and recorded in the Clerk's Office of the Richmond Hustings Court in Deed Book No. 76 A, on page 164, from Bettie Willis to Thomas J. Evans and Wm. H. Blank, Trustees, (either of whom is authorized by the deed to act,) I shall, on MONDAY, the 18th day of March, 1861, (if fair; if not, the next fair day thereafter,) at 4½ o'clock P. M., proceed to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, "all that LOT OF LAND, with the BUILDINGS and IMPROVEMENTS thereon, lying and being in the city of Richmond, in Duval's Addition, on the east line of St. Stephen's street, between Charity and Federal sts., fronting 50 feet on St. Stephen's street, and running back between parallel lines, according to the angles and directions of the street, 120 feet to Lot No. 6, being part of Lot No. 19, and bounded by Lot No. 20 on the South, and being the same property conveyed to the said Bettie Willis by James A. Cowardin and wife, by deed, 1st of June, 1859."
TERMS.—Cash, as to so much as will be necessary to pay off and discharge the sum of $342.50, the amount of a note secured in the said deed, with interest thereon from the 4th day of March, 1861, and the expenses of executing the said trust; on a credit till the 19th of May, 1861, for the sum of $348.33, and on a credit of six months for the remainder. THOS. J. EVANS, Trustee.
JAMES M. TAYLOR & SON, Auctioneers.
mh 6—161

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE ADJOINING THE TOWN OF MANCHESTER.—Pursuant to the provisions of a deed of trust executed by Benj. A. Moody, dated the 10th day of April, 1860, and recorded in Chesterfield County Court Office, the subscriber will sell, at public auction, upon the premises, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of March, (if fair; if not, the next fair day thereafter,) commencing at 4½ o'clock P. M., the Real Estate described in said deed, to wit: Five certain Lots or parcels of Land in Chesterfield county, one of which is designated on a plat of the Falls Plantation by the number 7, fronting on Decatur street, and running back between Taylor and Pleasants streets; also, Lots Nos. 103, 104, 105, and 106, in square F, on a plat made by Percival, and recorded as above. The two first-mentioned lots front together on Decatur street, between Clay street and the County Road, 162 feet, and the two last mentioned front on Clay, between Decatur and Hull streets, 168 feet.
TERMS.—Enough in cash to pay the expenses of sale, and a negotiable note for $36.62, with interest thereon from 13th October, 1860; the further sum of $37.82 on the 13th April, 1861, and the further sum of $38.70 on the 13th October, 1861; the remainder upon such terms as may hereafter be agreed upon. JAS. M. TAYLOR, Trustee.
JAS. M. TAYLOR & SON, Aucts. mh 12

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN HENRICO COUNTY.—Pursuant to the provisions of a deed of trust, dated December 17th, 1860, and recorded in the Clerk's Office of Henrico County Court, from Benj. P. Blackburn to the subscriber, I shall, on FRIDAY, the 22d day of March, (if fair; if not, the next fair day thereafter,) at 4 o'cl'k P. M., proceed to sell at auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, a certain piece or parcel of LAND in Henrico county, adjoining the lands of S. G. Waldrop and others, and being the same land on which Washington Blackburn now resides, containing nineteen acres, more or less.
TERMS.—Cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay off and discharge the sum of $50, the amount of a note secured on the said deed, with interest thereon from the 17th day of December, 1860, and the expenses of executing the said trust; the remainder upon such terms as may be agreed upon on the day of sale.
JAMES G. FRANCIS, Trustee.
JAS. M. TAYLOR & SON, Auct'rs. mh 12

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE ON THE NORTH SIDE OF CARY, BETWEEN ADAMS AND FOUSHEE STREETS.—As Commissioners appointed by a decree of the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond, on the 1st day of March, 1861, in the case styled Quarles vs. Blunt's adm'r and als., we will sell at public auction, upon the premises, on MONDAY, the 18th day of March, (if fair; if not, the next fair day thereafter,) commencing at 4½ o'clock P. M., a LOT OF LAND on the North side of Cary, between Adams and Foushee streets. It fronts 34 feet, and runs back 124 feet to an alley, and is improved by a framed DWELLING-HOUSE.
TERMS.—One-third cash; the balance in equal instalments at 4 and 8 months, interest added, and title retained until the further order of Court.
A. B. GUIGON,
R. M. CARY, Com'rs.
JAS. M. TAYLOR & SON, Aucts. mh 4

ASHLAND HOTEL, AND OTHER VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, FOR SALE.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the City of Richmond, entered the 23d day of January, 1861, in the suit of Todd et. al. vs. Robinson and al., the undersigned, Commissioner thereby appointed for the purpose, will sell at public auction, upon the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of April next, (if fair; if not, the next fair day,) beginning at 11 o'clock A. M., and continuing from day to day until the sale is completed, all the property, real and personal, belonging to the ASHLAND HOTEL and MINERAL WELL COMPANY, in the bill in said cause mentioned, as follows:
REAL ESTATE.
A Tract of LAND, containing about 40 acres, situated in the county of Hanover, in the town of Ashland, immediately upon the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, about 16 miles from the city of Richmond, and known as the ASHLAND HOTEL TRACT, with all the improvements thereon, consisting of—
1. A large and handsome HOTEL BUILDING, erected within the past few years, upon the most approved model, and capable, with the Cottages hereafter described, of accommodating 150 persons. All the requisite out-buildings are attached to the Hotel, and among them a large Ball-Room, Bowling and Billiard Saloons, all of which are fully supplied with gas and water. The passengers by the great Northern and Southern Mail Route now breakfast and sup at the Hotel.—Trains pass between Ashland and Richmond three times daily, and heads of families residing in Ashland, or boarding at the Hotel, will have the privilege of a FREE ticket on the cars to and from Richmond for the next 20 years, with the probability of its being extended indefinitely. The Hotel has been for years past a popular resort of the citizens of Richmond, who prefer residing there with their families during the summer season.
2. Detached from the hotel, and placed at convenient distances from it, on the same 40 acre lot, are NINE HANDSOME COTTAGES, conveniently and tastefully planned, for the use of families boarding at the hotel. There are numerous shade and ornamental trees about the hotel and cottages, and the grounds are handsomely laid off into grass plots, separated by gravelled walks, bordered by evergreens and flowers, whilst the buildings are so disposed, both with reference to convenience and beauty of arrangement, as to render the property not only among the most desirable for the purposes for which it was designed, but one of the most beautiful situations in the Southern country. The parts of the lot not occupied by the buildings and ornamental grounds are in a high state of cultivation, and the whole is surrounded by a substantial and ornamental fence.
After the sale of the REAL ESTATE, there will be sold a large quantity of PERSONAL PROPERTY, consisting chiefly of—
1. The entire stock of FURNITURE and FIXTURES in and about the Hotel, Cottages, Ball Room, Billiard Saloon, Bowling Alley, Kitchen, Laundry, Bakery, Gas House, &c., comprising the usual variety used in such establishments, catalogues of which will be furnished on the day of sale.
2. The stock of PROVISIONS, of all kinds, on hand at the hotel on the day of sale.
3. Three or four MULES and a small lot of FARMING UTENSILS, belonging to the said Hotel Company.
The REAL ESTATE will be sold in *whole* or in *parts*, to suit purchasers, as I may deem most judicious on the day of sale.
TERMS OF SALE—*Real Estate.*—For so much of the purchase money not exceeding $20,000, one-fourth cash; or, if the purchaser shall prefer it, for all of such payment as shall exceed the expenses of the sale, an approved negotiable note, well endorsed, interest added, at four months. The balance of the purchase money, not exceeding $20,000, in three equal instalments, at 8, 12 and 18 months, purchaser giving negotiable notes, well endorsed, with interest from the day of sale for the deferred payments. For all the purchase money for the real estate exceeding $20,000, an arrangement can be made on the day of sale for extending the credit to suit the purchaser. The possession of the property will be given immediately, but the title will be withheld until all the purchase money is paid.
Personal Property.—For all sums not exceeding $50, cash; for sums of $50 and upwards, an approved negotiable note, well endorsed, with interest added from the day of sale.
HENRY L. BROOKE, Com'r.
JAMES M. TAYLOR & SON, Aucts. fe 6—tds

LARGE SALE OF MACHINERY.—We will sell, at the Barrel Shop of Messrs. Warwick & Barksdale, opposite the Gallego Mills, on the 25th DAY OF MARCH, at public auction, the following MACHINERY:
1 HEADING LATH and COUNTER, SHAFTS, PULLEYS, and BELTS.
1 PLANER COUNTER, SHAFT, &c.
1 STAVE and HEADING JOINTER.
1 O'Herrin SHINGLE MACHINE, SAW, &c.
1 GRINDSTONE and SHAFT.
And a large lot of COOPERING TOOLS.
Private proposals will be received until the day of sale. The property can be seen by application to Mr. J. H. Ross, on the premises.
THOS. WATKINS, Mount Laurel, Va.,
R. V. GAINES, Drake's Branch, Va., Trustees of Wm. J. Watkins.
mh 6—101*

CITY SCAVENGER.
The undersigned is now prepared to clean out Water Closets, Sinks and Out-Houses, in the shortest notice, in a manner which will not be offensive to the premises on which he may work. Also, lime them. His wagons are so constructed as to be water and air-tight. His boxes can be found at DUVAL & NORTON'S, corner 14th and Main sts., and JOHNSTON & MILLSPAUGH'S, on Main, between 17th and 18th streets. All orders left at the above places, will be promptly attended to.
fe 14—ts R. H. ALLEN.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of John O. Taylor, dec'd, will make payment to my attorneys, FENDALL GRIFFIN and O. S. TAYLOR, who are authorized by me to settle all claims due the estate; and those having claims against the estate will present them, properly authenticated, to my attorneys for settlement.
TREMANDA T. TAYLOR,
fe 21—ts Adm'x of John O. Taylor, dec'd.

NOTICE.—Captains of Volunteer Companies throughout the State are respectfully informed that the Commissioners appointed by law for the purpose of obtaining Accoutrements, &c., have made contracts for these items, and as fast as they are delivered at this post they are issued immediately, according to priority of date of orders.
CHARLES DIMMOCK,
ja 10—ts Capt. Sup. Armory, Richmond, Va.

OFFICE OF R. H. MAURY & CO.,
Richmond, Aug. 23, 1860.

STOCKS AND BONDS FOR SALE.—VIRGINIA SIX PER CENTS.
ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD SIX PER CENTS.
Shares Bank of Commonwealth STOCK.
Shares Farmers' Bank STOCK.
Shares Bank of Virginia STOCK. au 2—ts

NOTICE.—Volunteer Officers of the State are respectfully informed that beside the bonds required by law, there must be an order from the Adjutant General, to authorize the Superintendent of the State Armory to issue arms, &c.
ja 10—ts C. DIMMOCK.

AUCTION SALES

THIS DAY.

By Goddin & Apperson, Auct's.

TWO MOST VALUABLE LOTS, ONE ON THE WEST LINE OF 17TH, BETWEEN GRACE AND BROAD STREETS, AND THE OTHER ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF CARY, BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH STREETS, FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th March, 1861, at 4½ o'clock P. M., in the order advertised, lot No. 42 in Adams' Division, fronting 22 feet on the west line of 17th street, running back 93 feet to Union st.—This lot is now leased to a good tenant at $150 per annum, free of taxes.
Also, Lot No. 5 in the same Division, fronting 22 feet on the south side of Cary street, running back about 100 feet to a wide street or alley. This lot is now leased to a good tenant at $75 per annum, free of taxes.
TERMS.—One-third cash; balance at 4 and 8 months, for negotiable notes, interest added, and title retained till last note is paid.
mh 9 GODDIN & APPERSON, Auct's.

By James M. Taylor & Son, Auct's.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF A NEAT LITTLE MARKET FARM, WITH ICE HOUSE AND PONDS, FIVE MILES WEST OF RICHMOND.—By authority of a deed of trust executed by Christopher Warberton and wife, bearing date the 2nd day of August, 1859, and of record in the Clerk's Office of Henrico County Court, the undersigned, as trustee named therein, will proceed to sell at public auction on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of March, 1861, at 4½ o'clock P. M., that desirable little MARKET FARM upon which the said Warberton resides, on the old Deep Run Turnpike, five miles from the city of Richmond, containing 14 acres. There are upon the place a small dwelling-house, all necessary out-houses, and a large ice house and pond sufficient to fill it.
TERMS.—Enough in cash to pay off a note of $212.16, with interest from August 2d, 1860, and expenses of sale; and upon a credit as to $240 93 until the 14th December, 1861, and upon such credit as to the balance as the said Warberton shall appoint. A. R. COURTNEY, Trustee.
JAS. M. TAYLOR & SON, Aucts. fe 25

By J. H. Digges, Auct.

AUCTION SALE.—On WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock, March 20th, will be sold, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on the alley in rear of Main street, between 7th and 8th sts., adjoining Simms' Steam Planing Mill, a SHOP suitable for a carpenter or other purposes. The above shop has an unexpired lease of near five years. The building is new, and worthy the attention of builders and others.
TERMS.—Cash. J. H. DIGGES, Auct'r.
D. F. BOOTH, Salesman. mh 12—tds

SHERIFF'S SALE OF HORSES AND MULES.—Will be sold, on MONDAY, the 11th March, at 12 o'clock M., in front of the City Hall, 8 HORSES and 14 MULES, to satisfy executions in my hands. JNO. W. WRIGHT, D. S.,
mh 9—2t For H. K. ELLYSON, S. C. R.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, 13th inst., and will take place at 12 o'clock in front of the City Hall. mh 12—2t

By Alexander Nott, Auct'r.

NIGHT SALES.—Will be sold, at auction, THIS EVENING, and continued until further notice, a large and general assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Plated-Ware, Cutlery, Dry Goods and Fancy Articles. Sale to commence at 7 o'clk P. M.
ja 23—ts ALEXANDER NOTT, Auct'r.

HOTELS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, HARRISONBURG, VA.
DR. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, PROPRIETOR.
P. H. WOODWARD, SUPERINTENDENT.
This House, pleasantly situated, is in every respect a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, and is now ready for the reception of all who may visit the Valley. It is especially a desirable stopping place for those who pass to and from the Watering Places in this vicinity. The House and Furniture are both entirely new, and the Rooms large and comfortable and handsomely furnished.
TERMS:
Board, (including room, &c.,) per day........$1 25
" " " per week....... 7 00
" " " per month..... 25 00
mh 1—1aw1May15&1tawlJuly15

PARKER HOUSE, BOSTON.
The addition to this Hotel being completed, with superior accommodations for Ladies and Gentlemen, will be opened on MONDAY, February 18th.
The house is complete in all its appointments, and it is the intention of the proprietors to make it worthy the patronage of the traveling public.
H. D. PARKER,
fe 18—4tm(1f) JOHN F. MILLS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL AND BALLARD HOUSE.
RICHMOND, JANUARY 14TH, 1861.
The proprietors of this well-known and popular establishment beg leave to return their heartfelt thanks to their friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have at all times been favored with; and it affords them pleasure to announce that the recent changes, removals, and a thorough renovating of the entire establishment, makes it one of the most pleasant and comfortable Hotels (for permanent boarders, as well as transient company,) that can be enjoyed anywhere in the country. It is due to the liberality of the Stockholders of the EXCHANGE to say that everything has been done which could add to its value and increase the comfort and convenience of its guests.
Among the important changes and improvements in the BALLARD HOUSE, they have added a well-arranged and convenient RESTAURANT, which is now open for the patronage of the public. In arranging this part of their business, a handsome room has been provided for the ladies of the Hotel, with a private entrance from the parlor door of the Ballard House.
In view of the large expenditures, and renewed energy, and strict attention on their part, they hope to merit a continuance of that patronage so long enjoyed by them.
ja 15—ts JOHN P. & THOS. E. BALLARD.

SPOTSWOOD HOUSE, RICHMOND, VA.
This new HOTEL, at the corner of MAIN and 8th streets, just finished and elegantly furnished, is now open for the accommodation of guests.
The location is the best in the city and every effort will be made to please the patrons of the House.
I have secured the services of Mr. T. W. HOXSIOER, late of the Everett House, New York.
no 5—ly JOSEPH H. CRENSHAW.

EDUCATIONAL

NIGHT SCHOOL.—This SCHOOL will be opened for the instruction of young mechanics, at my Rooms on Clay street, near corner of 2d, on MONDAY, the 18th inst.
TERMS—Moderate. Number of pupils limited. [mh 7—8t] G. L. C. SALTER.

RICHMOND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The second half of the present session begins February 12th, and ends the last of June.
The commencement of a new term presents a most favorable opportunity for the admission of new pupils.
Although our School is already somewhat fuller than usual, the extent of our arrangements readily enables us to receive a still larger number.
We have SIXTEEN Teachers, of ability and experience, nearly the same number of large and comfortable recitation rooms, and ample grounds for exercise.
Our BOARDING facilities are also excellent.—Our course is extensive and complete, beginning with the lowest English studies of the Preparatory course, to which special attention is given, and including the higher English, the Languages, Music, and the Ornamental branches.
TERMS:
(*For the half session, payable in advance.*)
English, in Preparatory department............$15
English, in Collegiate department............... 23
French, or other Languages........................ 10
Music on the Piano.................................... 25
Board, including everything....................... 90
For other particulars, or for catalogues, apply to
fe 11—2tm CHAS. H. WINSTON, President.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, JOHN B. WILMOT, of Brooklyn, New York, have made, constituted and appointed, and do hereby make, constitute, and appoint ROBERT REID, of the city of Richmond, State of Virginia, my true, sufficient, and lawful Agent, for me and in my name, to carry on the business of keeping a RESTAURANT in the city of Richmond aforesaid, on Sixth street, between Marshall and Clay streets, and do authorize and empower him to buy and sell LIQUORS, MEATS, and other REFRESHMENTS, for cash only, as may be necessary, and to him may seem most advantageous to the interest of the said JOHN B. WILMOT.
In testimony, I, the said JOHN B. WILMOT, have set my hand and seal, this 25th day of February, in the year 1861.
mh 6—2w* JOHN B. WILMOT. [Seal.]

CORN PLANTERS.—I have now in store a full supply of all the best CORN PLANTERS in use—including Sinclair's; Routt's, with Guano attachment; Emery's, and Cardwell's. Also, for garden purposes, the English No. 1, and the Weathersfield SEED SOWERS. The attention of the readers of the *Dispatch* is invited to my improved WELL-FIXTURE, with self-emptying bucket, which is at once the best and the cheapest arrangement ever made for drawing water from wells or cisterns. It is as portable as a barrel, and so easy of operation that a child can work it. Orders are solicited. H. M. SMITH,
mh 6—dim 14 Main street.

BEDFORD ALUM AND IODINE MASS.
This article is prepared from the water of the BEDFORD ALUM AND IODINE SPRINGS, by a careful and scientific method of evaporation, whereby all of the mineral ingredients and medicinal properties of the water are retained in it unimpaired. Call and procure a pamphlet of our Agents, containing certificates of Prof. SAMUEL JACKSON, of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and also twenty other Physicians of eminence, testifying to its efficacy in various diseases. The MASS and WATER is kept for sale by Messrs. MEADE & BAKER and E. T. ROBINSON, Druggists, Richmond, Va.
P. ECHOLS & SONS,
fe 23—d3m Proprietors.

LEWIS WEBB & JOHN G. WADE offer for sale SUGARS—20 hhds. New Orleans; 20 hhds. Cuba Muscovado; 10 hhds. Porto Rico; 75 bbls. "A" Coffee; 25 bbls. "C" do.; 25 bbls. Crushed; 25 bbls. Powdered and Granulated; 25 bbls. Cut Loaf; 10 boxes Loaf;—60 hhds. Cuba Muscovado Molasses; 40 bbls. Sugar House Syrup. COFFEE—150 bags Laguayra; 50 bags Maracaibo; 50 pockets Java;—17 bags Pepper; 5 bags Pimento, and 1 bbl. Nutmegs; 22 tierces Rice; 50 bbls. Medium Mackerel; 100 bbls. small do. HERRINGS—650 bbls. Gross; 150 bbls. Cut;—Candles; Starch; Teas; Soap, &c.; 120 bushels Clover Seed; 153 bags Black Pease; 750 sides Sole Leather. Also, Harness, Upper Leather, and Calf Skin. mh 5

SELDEN & MILLER, corner 14th and Cary streets, have in store a full assortment of GROCERIES, WINES, and LIQUORS, of choice qualities, which they are disposed to sell at the lowest market prices for cash, or on the usual time to prompt-paying customers. Included in our assortment will be found the finest qualities of Brandies and Wines imported into this country, a large portion of which have been imported by ourselves, to suit the wants of those desiring the very choicest goods. mh 5

Richmond Dispatch.
WEDNESDAY MORN'G..MARCH 13 1861.

CONDITION OF THE VIRGINIA BANKS.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' BANK,
WHEELING, VA., Feb. 28th, 1861.

His Excellency JOHN LETCHER, Governor of Va.

SIR:—I transmit herewith statement of the affairs of this Bank for the quarter ending 1st January, 1861.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. BRADY, Cashier.

Quarterly Statement of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Wheeling and Branches, ending 1st January 1861, with a Comparative Statement for the Corresponding Quarter of the preceding year, 1860:

	Jan. 1, 1861.	Jan. 1, 1860.
Domestic bills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Foreign bills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans to Directors	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stocks owned by the Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]	[illegible]
Banking Houses	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bonds and Mortgages	[illegible]	[illegible]
Protest Account	[illegible]	[illegible]
Expenses and Salaries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rents	[illegible]	[illegible]
Due by Banks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Notes of other Banks and Checks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Notes of Virginia Banks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Capital Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dividends	[illegible]	[illegible]
Discounts and Exchange	[illegible]	[illegible]
Contingent Fund	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]
Due to Banks, including the Branches	[illegible]	[illegible]

Tabular Statement for the Quarter Ending 1st January, 1861:

Capital Stock ... Stocks used as Capital ... Nov. 1, Bills Discounted, payable at Bank and Branches ... Dec. 1, Bills Discounted, payable at Bank and Branches ... Jan. 1, Bills Discounted, payable at Bank and Branches ... Nov. 1, Bills Discounted, payable out of State ... Dec. 1, Bills Discounted, payable out of State ... Jan. 1, Bills Discounted, payable out of State ... Bad Debts ... [illegible]

We, Directors of the said Bank, do certify the foregoing statement to be correct, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

WHEELING, Feb. 28th, 1861.

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GAS WORKS.
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CITY GAS WORKS. [illegible]

FOR HIGH CONSTABLE.
FOR HIGH CONSTABLE OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND. [illegible]
TO THE CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND. [illegible]
HIGH CONSTABLE. [illegible]

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF THE POOR-HOUSE.
CITY POOR-HOUSE. [illegible]

FOR CITY COUNCIL.
CITY COUNCIL. [illegible]

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Auction sale of 30,000 YARDS CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., OF VIRGINIA MANUFACTURE, IN RICHMOND, VA.

The CRENSHAW WOOLEN COMPANY [illegible]

Baker's Premium Bitters. [illegible]

Encourage SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES. [illegible]

Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company. [illegible]

Old Dominion Insurance Company. Office, No. 43 Main st., under St. Charles Hotel. [illegible]

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

[illegible]

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

[illegible]

APOTHECARIES, &c.

JOSEPH LAIDLEY, CHEMIST, GRADUATE OF PHARMACY. [illegible]

NEW DRUG STORE. [illegible]

FIRST-CLASS MEDICINES. [illegible]

REMOVAL. [illegible]

CHINA, GLASSWARE, &c.

SPRING STOCK OF CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE. [illegible]

DENTISTRY.

[illegible]

JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &c.

[illegible]

MULES AND HORSES.

[illegible]

GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.

[illegible]

SAVINGS BANKS.

OLD DOMINION SAVINGS BANK. [illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

MARBLE WORKS.

[illegible]

MEDICAL HOSPITALS.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, CHURCH HILL, RICHMOND, VA. [illegible]

ST. FRANCIS DE SALES. [illegible]

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

[illegible]

CLOTHING, &c.

REMOVAL. [illegible]

WOOD, COAL, &c.

[illegible]